



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1913.

Announcement of the January "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

PARTS of the White Tower, closed since 1885, and the whole of the Bloody Tower, which has never been open to the public, are shortly to be opened to visitors to the Tower of London.

On November 7 Messrs. Sotheby completed a two-days sale of various objects of art, which produced a total of £3,188 3s. 6d. There were in it some fifteen "lots" of silver belonging to the Rev. Canon H. C. Foster, of Groombridge Vicarage, Sussex, and one piece brought the very high price of £38 10s. per oz. This was a tazza-shaped dish, on a low foot, with repoussé radiating design in the bowl and a coat of arms in the centre, London, 1638. Its weight was 10 oz. 12 dwts.—£400 8s. (D. Davis). Some silver and china, the property of Sir John Eldon Gorst, of Castle Combe, Chippenham, was also sold. A George II. two-handled silver-gilt cup and cover, Dublin, *circa* 1740, makers' marks of Joseph Walker on the cover and W. Homer on the base, made 27s. per oz.—£175 1s. 10d. (Crichton); and a George I. wine flagon and a dish, London, 1715, 19s. 6d. per oz.—£117 12s. 8d. (Appleton).

The opening meeting of the West of Scotland Branch of the Historical Association
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was held in the History Class-Room, Glasgow University, on October 24, when Dr. George Macdonald, F.B.A., Edinburgh, delivered a lecture on "Agricola and the Roman Invasion of Scotland." Professor R. S. Rait presided. In the opening portion of his lecture Dr. Macdonald referred to the romantic appeal which the story of Agricola's campaigns made to the Scottish antiquaries of the eighteenth century, and detailed the various conjectures regarding the site of the decisive conflict with the Caledonians. He then narrated how the labours of the trained archaeologist have supplemented the visionary zeal of the earlier historians, and showed by means of lantern illustrations how the harvest of the spade may enable one to reconstruct a picture of the days when the galleys of Agricola swept up the Forth, and the Roman legionaries splashed through the fords of the Tweed and marched across the Border moors.

The Board of Education announce that reproductions of two specimens in the textile collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum, printed in colours on sheets measuring 15 inches by 12 inches, have been placed on sale at the catalogue stall in the Museum, price 1s. each. The specimens selected for reproduction are—(1) a linen panel embroidered with silk, English work, dated 1730; and (2) part of a linen bodice embroidered with silk, English work of the early eighteenth century. Special care has been taken to give a true rendering of the texture and colours, as it is thought that the reproductions may be useful to students and workers who are unable to examine the originals. Lectures will be given at the Museum on November 27 by Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., on "Etching and Engraving"; December 4, Mr. E. F. Strange, on "Wood-Engraving"; and December 11, Mr. G. H. Palmer, on "Early Printed Books." The series will be resumed after the Christmas holidays.

The excavation of an ancient British cairn in Berwickshire, described by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries as the most successful in Scotland in recent times, is being undertaken by Mr. Craw, of West Foulden. The work has produced an uncovered grave, two cists, each with ornamented urns of the

food-vessel type, and many flint weapons, including a remarkably fine axe-hammer. Charcoal indicated that some of the belongings had been burned with the burial. The cairn was surrounded by upright boulders, and lay in a deep wood. A third cist has been removed by unauthorized persons, and legal proceedings are threatened.



The whole line of the foundations of the ancient main gateway of the Roman city of Camulodunum has been unearthed by the Morant Club, it was reported at the meeting of the Colchester Town Council on November 10. The ruins are declared by the Club to be the most perfect example of a Roman city gate in Britain. It seems that the gate formed a sort of bastion with rounded corners, and was built of septaria, with several prominent courses of Roman brick. There were two arched carriage-ways in the centre of the gate, with a narrow arched way on each side for foot-passengers. Apparently the gate was blocked by the Romans shortly before the end of their occupation of Britain. The council decided to take immediate steps to preserve the remains, and to afford facilities to the public to view them.



We take the following note from the *Morning Post*, November 12: "Two interesting Greek documents of the first century (B.C.) from Western Media were laid yesterday before the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies by Mr. Ellis H. Minns at a meeting held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Professor Sayce presiding. The first document—dated 88 B.C., and apparently the oldest document on parchment known, except a roll from Egypt—referred to the Twelfth Dynasty. The second is dated 22 B.C. They were found about four years ago in a cave in the mountains to the north of the Baghdad highway, contained in a hermetically-sealed jar, which originally had been filled up with millet, but the seed was all perished. They are on skin or leather, with rough places here and there, from which the hair has not been entirely removed. These places have been avoided by the scribes. The documents were very much valued by their possessor, and they were acquired with great difficulty by Said Khan. They are both

conveyances, bearing mud seals, of a vineyard among the cornfields, called Dadbakabag. Each document is after ancient form in duplicate, the 'close' version being tied up and sealed by the witnesses to prevent any tampering with it, the 'patent' version, usually the fuller, being accessible. The 'close' version had been only partly undone. One seal still bore a device like an E, surrounded by a double border, with little curved lines between; the other had lost its device. The dating formulæ give the titles of the Parthian Kings as on the coins after Orodes I. The first document is of the time of Mithradates II. The second is from the reign of Phraates IV. The names of the Queens follow, three of Mithradates, two his sisters, the other a daughter of Tigranes; four of Phraates, including a Cleopatra, but not naming Musa. The tenour of the documents seems simpler than that of conveyances in Egypt. The wonder is that Greek was used in such a remote locality. The place-names are all unknown, though Ptolemy's Βιθαβὰ and Βέρσρα recall two of them; but the position does not fit. The personal names, except perhaps those of the vendors in the first document, are all Iranian, and the documents are specially important as proving for the first time the Hellenization of the Iranian population. Frequent interlineations and the omission of words and letters indicate that the documents were written by careless scribes. The form is that of a kind of perpetual lease conveying to the lessee almost everything but the freehold, but reserving to the vendor the right of vetoing unsuitable future tenants."



The *Architect*, October 31 and November 7, contained two articles by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., on "Church Plate," and also two articles by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry on "Architectural Inlay," with many illustrations. The writer pointed out that "The employment of inlay for surface decoration has had no regular sequence, and has not been common to all architectural styles and periods; but having been entirely sporadic in its appearances, influenced mainly by available materials and locality, it has not received the attention it merits in the literature of the profession." Mr. Tavenor-Perry carefully distinguished between inlay and incrustation—in French

the latter word does duty for both—dealing with his subject in strict accordance with the definition of the verb “inlay” in the Oxford Dictionary—“To lay or embed (a thing) in the substance of something else so that its surface becomes even and continuous with that of the matrix.” A concluding article on “Inlay” appeared in the *Architect*, November 14.



We are indebted to Mr. W. Gregg, of The Beeches, Clough, Belfast, for the two photographs here reproduced. Mr. Gregg, in whose possession are the two articles represented, says with regard to Fig. 1: “This grotesque-looking affair was dug out of a grave at the root of an enormous tree. The dimensions are: height, 14 inches; girth, 30 inches; and it weighs about 23 pounds. It is apparently formed of a mixture of clay, and other substances baked together. It is pronounced by experts to be an image,



FIG. 1.

forming a very interesting example of prehistoric poetry. A better idea of what it is really like can be obtained by viewing the photograph from a distance.

Concerning Fig. 2, Mr. Gregg says: “The accompanying is a photograph of an ancient wooden Psalm Book which was dug out of a bog recently in Co. Antrim. As will be seen,



FIG. 2.

the book is made up of six leaves, in which the wax tablets containing the writing are sunk. This writing has been pronounced by experts to be copies of part of the Psalms. The 30th and 31st Psalms are on the two centre pages. The jagged cut in the shoulder-strap was made by the tool used in cutting the turf.”



The collection of Roman relics preserved in the Museum at Winchester has recently been augmented by a fine and perfect cinerary urn, with its ashes, found in Hyde Street, not far from the Roman road to Silchester and London. Two other imperfect *ficilia*, a *mortarium* and small vase, were found near. They have all been presented to the Museum by the War Office, and their architect, B. D. Cancellor, Esq., who designed some build-

ings for Territorial use, and the excavations revealed these objects. Many such have been found alongside this ancient *via*. The demolition of an old house of no interest in the High Street to make room for a picture palace has already given promise of "finds"—viz., a coin of Vespasian, and a small brass of the Constantine family, neither in good preservation. As extensive Roman foundations were found some years ago close by, the antiquarian eye is upon the diggings hopefully.

The *Times* of November 5 was informed by its Paris correspondent that the famous aqueduct known as the Pont-du-Gard, near Nîmes, is threatened with destruction. This wonderful relic of the Roman occupation of Provence, "is classed as an historical monument, and is thus under the care of the State; but one end of it stands in the property of a landowner, who has announced his intention of blowing up with dynamite the end which touches his land unless the Government buys the land from him at a price of £1,840." This is a new form of blackmail.

In the course of some works of repair now in progress at Great Bookham Church, Surrey, under the superintendence of Mr. Philip M. Johnston, architect, two little windows dating from the latter part of the eleventh century have been discovered and opened out. They occur in the spandrels of the north arcade of the nave, which arcade was pierced through the original external north wall to form an aisle about 1180. The windows were then blocked up, and one of them, the easternmost, on being opened out, was found to be completely covered with elaborate coeval painting, in patterns of box-pleating, zig-zags, and bands, which, owing to its having been walled in for over 700 years, is almost as fresh as when it was executed—probably at the close of the eleventh or the early years of the twelfth century. It is hoped that careful search will bring to light more paintings, and, perhaps, other blocked-up windows. The little painted window is one of the best and most perfect examples of its date and type that can be seen anywhere. Great Bookham Church was a possession of Chertsey Abbey, whose great building Abbot,

John de Rutherwyk, rebuilt the chancel in 1341, as is attested by the fine dedicatory inscription cut in a stone in the east wall.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* (November 1) announced that an important archaeological discovery has been made by Professor Ferri near the Baths of Caracalla. He has found a large subterranean gallery, over half a mile long, as well as drains for carrying away the water from the baths, with the places where the slaves kept the towels for the bathers and the wood for heating the furnaces. In one of these drains he has come across the fragments of a marble group of statuary, representing Mithras killing the sacred bull, whose blood is flowing down its sides, while a dog and a snake are licking the bull, and a scorpion is biting it. The Baths of Caracalla were already known to have been connected with the worship of Mithras, as Senator Lanciani has shown.

The bulk of the prehistoric objects shown in the Scottish Historical Exhibition of 1911 are being arranged in spacious galleries set aside by the Glasgow University authorities. The show will be open to the public free. During the last two years much labour and energy have been expended in extending the collections, Professor T. H. Bryce and Messrs. Ludovic Mann and A. Henderson Bishop being the "moving spirits." Among the recent additions is the Kirkbean cinerary vase, presented by Mr. R. A. Oswald, of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, on whose Kirkcudbright estate this fine piece of Scottish pottery was found some months ago. It contained cremated human bones and flint and bone implements, and was found sealed by a clay lid. Another exhibit will be a large dugout canoe, which recently was taken, by permission of the Lady Sophia Montgomery, from its long resting-place in a moss near Stewarton, about five miles from Kilmarnock, and conveyed to Glasgow. The boat was raised from its bed by building round it a cradle of planks. The whole was then slowly raised to the bank by a crane. The boat measures 22 feet long and about 5 feet broad. With many interesting accessories, it will be exhibited at Gilmorhill, resting on the original platform of logs

found beneath it. These logs formed a kind of horizontally-set platform-like structure under the canoe. This structure was very massive, and about 6 feet deep. Under its uppermost tier of logs the timber, while found at all angles, was mostly horizontally set. Probably this mass of woodwork was a part of a crannog or dwelling-house on the lake, which had collapsed, perhaps, after a conflagration. On the re-occupation and reconstruction of the dwelling, the old fallen parts would be allowed to lie almost as they fell.



Since 1911 the Cambrian Archaeological Society has been engaged on the excavation of a Roman fortress in Mid Wales—Castell Collen, "the fortress of the hazel-trees," close to Llandrindrod Wells. So far, a granary, the principia or headquarters building, and the house of the commandant have been unearthed. The place, from the evidence of coins and pottery, seems to have been occupied from the end of the first century to the close of the third century A.D. Among the discoveries are a bronze scabbard-scape of late Celtic work, a dolphin-shaped scabbard attachment of bronze, a silver ring with the motto "Amor Dvlcis," and an intaglio with a Roman horseman riding down a barbarian. Much work remains to be done, and contributions are invited by Mr. C. Venables Llewelyn, Llys dinain Hall, Newbridge-on-Wye.



The South Foreland Light-houses.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. CAVENAGH.

(Concluded from p. 376.)

THE lighthouses built by Sir John Meldrum were probably of timber and plaster, on the top a lantern in which was stuck a few candles—truly a dim and inefficient light. These were replaced by more substantially built towers, on the flat top of which wood and coal fires were burnt in open iron grates as an illuminant,

and used down to the year 1793, when oil-lighting was introduced. The following notes of these early days may be of interest. November 24, 1666, Warham Jemmitt writes from Dover to Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington: "The lights of the South Foreland are so negligently kept that several vessels have been endangered and others have to lie by whole nights, because they could not see them, complaints should be made to those who farm the lights from the Duke of York, and who put in careless people on the sea-shore to manage the lights: it would be better not to have them at all, than for people to be deceived by having them at sometimes and not at others." During the war with the Dutch in 1672, Prince Rupert writes on May 8: "The *Duke of York* sailed this morning from St. Helens to attack the enemy now in Dover road. The Governour of Dover will cause a smoke to be made and continued on the lighthouse on the South Foreland which they must notice." The next day Colonel John Strood writes from Dover Castle to Williamson: "I sent an express this morning of the Dutch fleet sailing. They are now in Calais Road. I shall observe your orders for making a smoke from the South Foreland Lighthouse, as soon as our fleet is discovered, and give notice to all vessels in the Downs that they may sail westward if they please without danger." Three days later Richard Langley writes from Margate also to Williamson: "According to directions have set watchmen at the North Foreland to observe any smoke or fire that shall be made at the South Foreland Light, and have ordered the keepers of the North Foreland on such discovering, to do the same." On May 15, 9 a.m., Colonel Strood, on board the *Royal Prince* eastward of Dungeness, in writing to Williamson about the movements of the fleet, says: "I shall order that no lights be put out at the South or North Forelands till our fleet be passed. Owing to the north-east wind blowing against the fleet, it did not pass Dover till the 16th, progress being made by running up on the flood and anchoring on the ebb."

Early in 1700, though the profits made out of the two Foreland lighthouses had increased, the lighting was scandalous. The Trinity House thought the outcry offered a reasonable

pretext for obtaining possession of them, but the Crown officers would not transfer the patent, only warning the patentee to improve his light, which he did.

This patentee was Mr. Robert Osbolston, who had succeeded to his father's and grandfather's interest in the Foreland lights. Several volumes of his correspondence with the collectors of his light dues are still extant. These collectors were scattered as far afield as Falmouth and Padstow in the west, and Yarmouth and Newcastle to the north. After dismissing his "Cozen Cooke" at Dover early in 1686 for neglecting the lights, he handed over the supervision of the Foreland lighthouses to his deputy at Deal, in addition to his collecting duties. Osbolston and his "Cozen" remained on amicable terms, as, soon after, the former sent his relative some choice fruit-trees in return for a gift of a barrel of samphire. He charges his deputy at Deal to lay in provision of coals for the lighthouses, to take care they be well maintained by servants fit for the employ, and to furnish him with quarterly accounts. During the autumn of 1687, owing to some negligence at the South Foreland lights, a Scots vessel was lost. Mr. Osbolston is much concerned, and writes "that good fires are ordered to be kept, and there are two sufficient men at each lighthouse to look after the lights." He is most urgent in impressing on his deputy to get all repairs completed before the winter gales. The Upper Light in 1698 required extensive renewals, especially new timber and lead for the roof. While these repairs were being carried out it was proposed to keep up a fire in a grate hoisted on a pole 20 feet high, placed just north of the lighthouse, Mr. Wildes, the deputy at Deal, being directed to caution the pilots as to these arrangements. At this period each lighthouse burnt fifty chaldrons of coal a year; during the summer it averaged about two bushels a night. The price of the coals varied from 28s. per chaldron in June to 31s. in October.

The patentee took care to keep on friendly terms both with the Vicar and the Assessors for rates of the parish of St. Margaret at Cliffe. He bids Mr. Wildes to remember him to the latter—*i.e.*, "Captain Jekin" and "Mr. Chittie"—and that any kindness they can do will be gratefully remembered. To the Vicar,

"Rev. William Barney," he sends an occasional present of a chaldron of coals, but evidently expects a small favour from him. Herewith an extract from a letter to the reverend gentleman: "Now I have given you the trouble of a letter, I must put you in mind of what I have often spoke you of, to peep out sometimes before your going to bed to see how my lights burn, and if you find dimness to reprove the men, and upon any neglect to be so kind to let me know it, and will oblige your friend and servant." Another letter dated June 13, 1699, gives a description of a ride from Deal to Canterbury: the country way, as they call it, as wild as through the Highlands of Scotland, the only public house met with, really a stable, in which the people who sold the ale lived, the inside was more like a shambles, as there hung from the ceiling the carcass of a beast newly killed.

The modern history of the South Foreland, from a scientific point of view, is interesting, from the fact that many of what have in turn been regarded as the most approved methods of coast-lighting have first been tried here. As far back as November, 1729, a certain Thomas Corbett begged permission of the Trinity House to make experiments in oil-lighting at the South Foreland Lighthouse. It is not known if the trial ever took place. In 1793 the Greenwich Hospital authorities decided to pull down and rebuild the existing structures; and during that year a new upper lighthouse was erected, at a cost of £1,804 2s. 3½d., a brick building, on an octagon plan 14 feet in diameter, three stories high, and terminating in a copper lantern, in which for the first time an oil light from Argand lamps was installed. In 1795 the Lower Lighthouse was erected, at a cost of £1,761 13s. 10½d., similar as regards material, shape, and lighting, as the upper, but only two stories in height, the illuminant being the flames of sperm oil lamps, in conjunction with 21-inch paraboloidal reflectors. Magnifying lenses were first used in 1810. In the years 1842 and 1843, the Upper Lighthouse was raised and partly rebuilt, and is the existing square stone tower 60 feet high. A more powerful 4-wick concentric oil burner, with a dioptric apparatus for diffusing the rays of light, was installed. An economy was effected by the use of colza oil, which cost

2s. 9d. per gallon, as against sperm oil, costing 5s. to 8s. New light-keeper's buildings were also erected. In 1846 the tower of the Lower Lighthouse was altered into the present octagonal stone building, 49 feet high. The distance apart of the two lights is 449 yards, and the focal plane of the Low Light is 275 feet, and of the High Light 372 feet, above high-water mark of the ordinary spring tides. Both these towers were designed by the late James Walker, and cost £4,409 4s. 3d.

In 1862 the first practical trial of the Drummond or lime light was made at the Upper Light, but the results were not deemed sufficiently satisfactory. Previous to this, as the result of Faraday's experiments at Blackwall, in 1857, Trinity House ordered a trial of the electric light, produced by permanent magnets (two of Holme's magnetic electric machines), to be made at the South Foreland High Light, where it was shown on the sea for the first time on December 8, 1858. At this early stage the carbons were maintained at their proper distance by hand, as they were consumed; later on, a clockwork apparatus worked by the current was devised. The permanent installation, however, did not take place till some years after.

In order to erect the necessary buildings for the electric light, and for the accommodation of the additional staff, the land between the two lighthouses was acquired in 1869. The buildings comprised an engine and boiler house, workshop, quarters for three keepers, and storage tanks for holding 35,000 gallons of water, an ample supply of which is obtained from an existing well, 233 feet from the face of the cliff, and sunk to a depth of 280 feet, the level of half tide. It has a peculiarity common to many wells along this coast, that from half-ebb to half-flood it is quite dry, and conversely it yields a plentiful supply of pure spring water. This is due to the water being liberated with each tide, at an opening of the water-bearing fissure in the chalk on the seashore, near the half-tide level, at a distance of 450 feet from the well.

The South Foreland was the first station at which the electric light was permanently installed, and was exhibited at both towers on January 1, 1872, the intensity of its full power beam being 152,000 candles—*i.e.*, twenty times that of the old dioptric oil

light of 7,400 candle-power. On the Lower Lighthouse being dismantled in 1904, and the two fixed lights done away with, a revolving and more powerful lens was removed from St. Katherine's, Isle of Wight, and fixed in the Upper Lighthouse.

The machinery for producing the electric light consists of two engines, each of ten nominal horse-power, a pair of Cornish boilers, and four of Holme's improved magneto-electric machines, two machines being constantly driven for the lighthouse, and two machines kept in reserve for emergencies. The distance between these machines and the lamp in the lantern is 694 feet, the conducting cables being laid in glazed stoneware pipes buried in the chalk. Two electric lamps are placed in the lantern, but only one is used at a time. Each consists of two carbon fluted sticks spaced apart for the usual incandescent light. The lenses revolve over a mercury bath, to avoid friction and insure greater smoothness, the revolutions being worked by a clock, which has to be wound up hourly. The frame containing the lenses is sixteen-sided. In the centre of each side is a circular concave lens, on which the rays are concentrated. The flash is caused as each of these round lenses comes opposite the light, the angular spaces between them barring the rays. As the whole apparatus takes forty seconds to make a revolution, and there are sixteen lenses, this gives a white flash of three-tenths of a second, once in every two and a half seconds. The present equipment gives a light of 2,000,000, candle-power, visible twenty-six miles away. A three-concentric-wick oil lamp is fitted to the optical apparatus, to be used in case of accident to the electric light. In 1873-74, experiments in fog-signalling were carried out by Professor Tyndall. Guns, steam-whistles, and sirens were used; the last-named proved the most penetrating and dominating over the other sounds.

In 1876 and 1877 dynamo-electric machines were tested at the lighthouse, and were found to furnish a much superior illumination to those of the magneto-electric system then in use. Again, in 1884-85, the Trinity House carried out a series of experiments, under the advice of Professor Tyndall, in illuminants for lighthouses, with a view to ascertaining

the relative suitability of oil, gas, and electricity. For this purpose three temporary wooden towers were erected, aligned inland at about 100 yards apart on the lighthouses, and installed with the various illuminants—*i.e.*, (A) with electric light, (B) gas, (C) oil, each with fixed and revolving lenses. Powerful magneto-electric machines were obtained from Paris; gasworks were built, in which rich cannel-coal and paraffin were used. The long shed now existing on the cliff was erected for measuring the naked lights. Observations were then made under varying conditions, both from the sea, by a Trinity House steamer and passing vessels, and from three test-huts set up on the Downs at distances of a quarter mile, one mile, and four miles. The results of these trials established the fact that for ordinary requirements mineral oil was superior to gas, in being more suitable and economical to instal and maintain; but for salient headlands, where a very powerful beam was necessary, electricity, in spite of its expense and liability in a greater degree than the other two to atmospheric absorption, was absolutely the best light. During the winter of 1898 and 1899 Signor Marconi, with the sanction of the Trinity House, successfully demonstrated from the South Foreland the practicability of keeping up communication by wireless between the lighthouses and the East Goodwin Lightship, a distance of twelve miles, and on March 27, 1899, the first message by the same system was transmitted across the Channel from L'Artois, Wimereux, near Boulogne.

The first lighthouse-keeper of whom we know the name is Edward Beane, who writes to the Navy Commissioners in 1652-53 that he will observe their orders as to the keeping the lights, as formerly, for the advantage of the fleet. In his letters to his deputy at Deal Robert Osbolston makes frequent references to the light-keepers. Two men were allotted to each light, with a salary of £13 a year each, with free house and fire. In replying to an application made by the men in 1690 for a protection against the press-gang, he complains that they spend too large a portion of their time fishing, thus rendering themselves liable to be seized. He charges them, therefore, "to mind their lights, which is their proper business. Besides,

I don't know how they can be sufficiently watchful after toiling all day." A sheaf of complaints had been received in 1707, among them one from Sir George Byng, Admiral of the Fleet, commenting on the great neglect in keeping up the Lower Light when the fleet came westward into the Downs: "Scarce could see it all night, though all through the weather was clear." Osbolston directs his deputy to repair immediately to the lighthouse to make inquiries, and goes on to say: "Care is always taken at the first choice of the person to tend ye lights, that they be sober and vigilant." In 1709 he writes to his deputy: "I approve your judgement, and think a strong, lusty man, if he be sober withall, much fitter for the employ than one of sixty years. Therefore, when it please God to take Christian out of this world, Mark Readman, having looked after the light in his father's illness, you may put him in the place."

These posts seem to have run in certain families, notably so in the case of the Knotts, who for five generations were light-keepers at the South Foreland. The first, Henry Knott, was appointed in 1730. We learn from the poor-rate assessment of 1753 that he and William Harris looked after the Lower Light, but lived in the Upper. After fifty years' service Knott was succeeded by his son, and so on down to his descendant, H. T. Knott, who was superannuated, after serving thirty-five years, in 1910, a considerable part of which time had been spent at the lighthouse, which had been tended for so many years by his forefathers.

When electricity was first installed, the working staff was augmented to one engineer and six assistant light-keepers, the latter keeping watches of four hours each. When the Lower Light was discarded, the light-keepers were reduced to four. Their salaries average 3s. 9d. a day per man, with free quarters, valued at £25. From the South Foreland Lighthouse altogether fifteen lights are visible under favourable circumstances. The principal ones working round from south to north are: Lighthouses Le Touquet, sixty miles off, two steady lights; Dungeness; Cape Grisnez, the most powerful light of all, situated on the opposite French coast twenty miles off, flashing a $2\frac{1}{2}$ million candle-power beam at

five seconds' interval (electricity was installed here in February, 1869); Dunkirke, forty-six miles off; the North Foreland; the harbour lights of Dover, Boulogne, and Calais; the lightships of the Varne (red light), of Sangatte (French), and those of the South Goodwin, two and a half miles away (a white revolving light), East Goodwin (white light), the North Goodwin, and the Gull.



Gairdner's "Lollardy and the Reformation in England."*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

DR. GAIRDNER, who died on November 4, last year, was a man of most astounding and conscientious industry, both as an archivist and historian, for a period of sixty-six years. He entered the Public Record Office as a clerk in 1846, retiring from the Office in 1900. He was associated in 1856 with Mr. Brewer in the preparing of the *Calendars of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* and on Brewer's death, in 1879, he became chief editor of the series. This most remarkable work, completed in 1910, consists of thirty-three stout volumes. Many of the prefaces to different volumes of this wonderful and long-sustained series are of the greatest value to historians and topographical writers. He also edited several of the Roll Series of Chronicles and Memorials, as well as making valuable contributions to the Camden Society's works. He was a constant contributor to the *English Historical Review*, and in addition to various substantive works of an historical character, he wrote no fewer than seventy-seven biographies of various leading persons of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. A yet more important work of his, in some respects, was his edition, in three volumes, of the *Paston Letters*, comprising

a large amount of new material and a most admirable introduction. This striking book first appeared in 1872-75, and it was wholly written, as Dr. Gairdner has himself told me, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon, at the British Museum, for he had to be in the Chancery Lane Office at the latter hour; he was there day by day on six days in the week, with but very rare intermission, during nearly three years.

It is also of some interest to remember that by far the greater part of his remarkable series of writings, after he was released from the Public Record Office in 1900, was accomplished at an ordinary seat in the Great Round Room of the Museum. It was my privilege to not infrequently sit by his side, at his own request, and I was occasionally able to be of some small service to him. Like Dr. Gardiner, the historian of the Cromwellian period, he had but little sympathy with those who complain of a "Museum headache," or find other faults with the accommodation of the best equipped library of the whole civilized world.

The late Dr. Gairdner's unflagging industry was devoted, almost exclusively, to a century of English history, beginning with the Wars of the Roses, down to the death of Queen Mary. Men of totally different schools of thought and of divers forms of religious belief unite—with the exception of one or two semi-ignorant bigots—in esteeming him as a trustworthy authority for the whole of that period. Brought up as a Presbyterian, Dr. Gairdner in later life became an earnest member of the Church of England; but he strove his hardest against the least taint of religious prejudice, and was quite incapable of twisting any historical matter in the direction of his own belief. He was thoroughly honest, and set down what he found in his authorities with scrupulous fidelity. He felt very strongly, apart from his long-standing duties as an archivist, that there was a great deal of misconception and a considerable amount of prejudice on one side or the other in connection with the story of our English Reformation, its evolution, its divers causes, and the character of not a few of the chief personages connected with this great movement.

It was this conviction that at last resulted

* *Lollardy and the Reformation in England*, vol. iv., by James Gairdner, C.B., LL.D., D.Litt. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1913. Demy 8vo. Pp. xiv + 422. Price 20s. net.

in his decision to write a long work for which he will always remain celebrated. He first undertook to write the story of *Lollardy and the Reformation in England* at an age when most men would desire to lay down the pen and rest. For he was then seventy-eight years of age. He lived to see three substantial volumes issued from the press, bringing down the narrative to the death of Edward VI. He was good enough to confide to me the outlinescheme on which he intended working, and it was his intention to conclude this historical survey with the year 1570, for he considered that the definite separation of the Church of England from Rome came about with the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth in that year. My last interview with this great man was in the early autumn of last year, on the occasion of what proved to be his last visit to the Museum. On this occasion he told me that he had had to abandon his first plan, that health and eyesight were both failing, but that he did hope he should be spared to continue the work to the death of Queen Mary.

It was not, however, God's will that this should be accomplished. He only lived to bring down the story of Queen Mary to the advent of her marriage with Philip of Spain. But that which he left behind him was in a sufficient state of preparation to form a volume of some 400 pages of a most highly interesting character during a period of great crisis and much national perplexity. It fell to the lot of Dr. William Hunt to edit this posthumous volume; such a choice of an editor was inevitable and right, for he knew more of Dr. Gairdner's literary side and convictions than anyone else. But I think all who had a knowledge of the historian, as well as the large majority of historical students, would have been better pleased if Dr. Hunt had abstained from giving his readers so many long paragraphs of his own composition in the last chapter, when dealing with the exceedingly difficult problem of the Queen's approaching marriage. Otherwise this last volume is as full of fascinating interest, and of often unexpected information as its three predecessors. The opening chapter deals at some length with "Mary's First Trials." I make no apology for quoting in full the opening paragraph:

"The change which took place on the accession of Queen Mary was of such profound political and religious importance, both at home and abroad, that it requires to be considered from many points of view. But first of all we must consider what it was to Mary herself. Her father, as we have seen, had turned the English Constitution into a despotism, and it continued to be a despotism under her brother. Even the provisions of Henry VIII. himself to prevent abuse of the high powers of the Crown during a minority had been set aside, and more despotic powers than ever were ultimately usurped by the most unscrupulous statesman of the day, who saw no safety for himself except in a perfectly unparalleled outrage on all received principles of government. The great conspiracy, however, collapsed after Edward's death, and not only the royal title, but all the powers of the new despotism came alike by inheritance and by statute law to his sister Mary."

Dr. Gairdner evidently sympathizes with the difficulty of her position. He thinks there was no despotism in her nature, and points out that almost from childhood she had been completely cut off from every advantage that might have been expected from her position. The various children of that lustful despot, Henry VIII., had indeed a miserable heritage. Mary was told that she was a bastard, and must yield precedence to her infant sister Elizabeth; but on Anne Boleyn's fall, her sister was also declared a bastard. She was subjected to the full bitterness of an unjust humiliation: on her mother's death she was told that the only way to regain her father's favour was to sign a paper bearing witness to the lie that she was the child of an unlawful and incestuous marriage. Finally by the advice of the Emperor's ambassador, the unhappy Mary made a secret protest that she was acting only under compulsion and signed the hated document with averted eyes. After that—so crooked and contradictory was the policy of the Court—she was treated somewhat better, and replaced by her father and his subservient Parliament in her natural place in the succession. Under the control of her brother's Council, she was afterwards again persecuted,

and Mass was forbidden in her own private household. The conspiracy to destroy her recovered rights to the succession made great progress during the last illness of the boy-King. Bishop Ridley, no doubt by the direction of the Council, on Sunday, July 9, when the boy-King was actually dead, though his death was concealed to aid in the conspiracy, preaching at Paul's Cross, "called both Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth bastards, that all the people was sore annoyed with his words, so uncharitably spoken by him in so open an audience." He also expressly pointed out to his hearers "the incommunities and inconveniences" which might arise if they accepted Mary as Queen. And yet this same Bishop Ridley, as recorded by Foxe, had the effrontery in the following September to approach the Queen and offer to preach before her on the following Sunday if it would please her to hear him!

Where was Mary to turn for advice and help? Her position was a most difficult one, for almost every Englishman who could be called a statesman or leader, had definitely been against her in the immediate past. No wonder that she turned to the Emperor, her cousin, for counsel and advice, or to his trusted and experienced ambassadors.

In the second chapter the foreign influences at work in England are frankly discussed. Mary was crowned with some degree of acceptance from the multitude, and her first Parliament met within three months of the death of her brother. The question of her first Parliament and Gardiner's desire for a delay as to the already schemed marriage of the Queen are treated of in the two subsequent chapters, together with the difficulties as to the religious question.

The next section treats of the "Organized Insurrections" that arose at the end of the year 1553, when Mary had reigned for less than six months. The religious change affected by Parliament was not to come into operation until December 20, but on St. Catherine's Day, November 25, "they of Paul's went a procession about Paul's steeple with great lights, and before them St. Catherine and singing with five hundred lights almost half an hour; and when all was done they rang all the bells of Paul's at six of the clock."

The reversion to the unreformed faith was

sincerely and eagerly desired by a very considerable section of the community both in town and country. Perceiving this, the Edwardian party hastened to stir up sedition and trouble in many parts of the kingdom, which came to a head in Kent under the leadership of Wyatt. In this they were materially aided by the French ambassador through jealousy of the approaching alliance with Spain.

Dr. Gairdner has brought together a remarkable array of facts from indisputable sources as to the suppression of the insurrections; the treatment of the Princess Elizabeth, who was assiduously courted by many of the rebels; and the action of the "heretics," the latter, with characteristic fairness, being shown for the most part as painted by themselves. The result of his investigations is that this great historian believes in Mary's sincerity when she solemnly stated that she had no mind to marry for her own sake, but that she conscientiously entered upon the Spanish alliance as best for her country's good. It is grievous to think that this critical and superlatively honest historian did not live to give us his impressions of the Queen's most lamentable policy in her fierce dealing with heresy; but these pages put it beyond doubt that she received intense and reiterated provocation.



Were European Palæoliths sometimes Ground?

BY T. E. NUTTALL, M.D., F.G.S.



HE heading is so worded in order to limit quite definitely the scope of this inquiry. By way of explanation it should be pointed out that certain Palæoliths, other than European, are known to be ground. For example, the Australian aborigines grind some of their stone implements, although as a people they are still in the Palæolithic stage of culture.

True, the implements now alluded to are formed of non-flint material, and because of

this are more easily ground than those made of flint; still, they serve to prove quite conclusively, not only that these people are acquainted with the process of grinding, but that they sometimes resort to it in preference to flaking, or it may be as supplementary to the last-named process.

It should likewise be mentioned that even in Europe many bone implements made during later Palæolithic times were subjected to grinding—as witness the bone needles found in the Magdalenian deposits of certain caves.

Some of these needles lay side by side with the grooved sandstone on which they had evidently been ground.

It is readily conceded that grinding of stone implements was not common in Europe during Palæolithic times, and also that it was quite common on the continent just named during Neolithic times. This being admitted, it is manifest that our inquiry leaves untouched, and indeed unquestioned, the fact that the absence or presence of grinding is a feature which helps one in determining whether an implement was formed during the earlier or later Stone Age. Still, though readily admitting this fact, the writer is convinced that the Palæolithic men of Europe did sometimes grind their stone implements, and that not only during the later divisions of the epoch in question, but even in river-drift times.

In support of the view just expressed, it may be stated as a recognized truth that recent archæological discoveries go to show that the men who inhabited Europe during Palæolithic times were acquainted with more facts, were capable of more subtle reasoning, and were, generally speaking, further evolved and more highly civilized than was previously supposed.

It must also be borne in mind that the process of grinding was known to these early hunters; for they ground not only bone needles, as already mentioned, but also certain stone objects which have been found in at least one French cave. For instance, in the National Museum at Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, in one of the cases displaying Palæolithic implements, there is a stone labelled as follows: "Plaque de grès avec cuvettes de polissage sur les deux faces,

Ia Madeleine, Dordogne." In the same Museum there are also two pieces of ground stone, exhibited along with implements of the Madeleine period.

And respecting still earlier times, it is instructive to note that blocks of sandstone, often tabular in form, have been found on or near several Palæolithic floors. These blocks evidently formed part of the outfit of the Palæolithic workshops of river-drift times, and were probably intended to serve as slabs on which stone implements might be rubbed or ground.

Bearing in mind what has just been stated, one wonders why the Palæolithic hunters of Europe did not more frequently grind their *flint* implements.

As tending to an understanding of this infrequency, it should be remembered that flint was the hardest substance then known, and because of its intense hardness Palæolithic man would find it most difficult to grind, for in all probability he knew no method of smoothing a stone save that of rubbing it against or with another stone, the friction being, in some cases, increased by interposing crushed sandstone and water.

In the next place, it ought not to be forgotten that the comparatively fine flaking which was common even in that early Palæolithic period known as the Achenlean yielded an implement possessed of a fairly straight, sharp edge, an implement which could, if it were so desired, serve many of the purposes of a knife or an axe.

And when it is further remembered that in later Palæolithic times primitive man had learned so to strike off his flint flakes as to obtain a sharp edge on many of them, there would seem to have been no necessity and very little inducement for him to attempt to grind his *flint* implements.

These considerations may, in part at least, explain the rarity of occurrence of ground *flint* Palæoliths in Europe.

On the other hand, however, there can be little doubt that many a Palæolithic implement has been labelled Neolithic simply because it happened to be ground; and many another because it lay near the surface when it was found; and yet another because it was found amongst undoubted Neoliths.

Most assuredly quite a number of the imple-

ments found at Cissbury Camp and Grime's Graves are of Palæolithic Age, not excluding from this number the *polished* celt of basalt found at Grime's Graves.

But perhaps it will be argued that the last-mentioned specimens are of late Palæolithic Age, even if they are not Neolithic. In reply to this, it may be stated that the writer has in his possession a number of stone implements, found in river-drift, which afford indubitable evidence of having been ground.

Two of these are here illustrated and described.

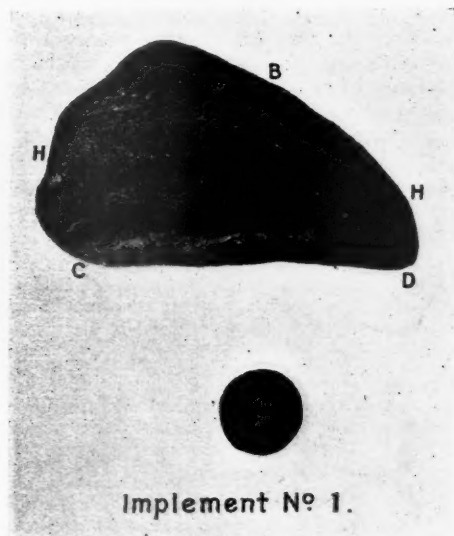


FIG. 1.

Implement No. 1 is a knife (Fig. 1). It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the widest part, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch through at its thickest point. It is almost identical in size and shape with a tool from Kent's Cavern—illustrated and described by the late Sir John Evans on p. 500 (2nd edition) of *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*.

It is also similar in form and size to a "couteau," discovered at Saint Acheul by Comont, and illustrated by him in *L'Anthropologie*, vol. xix., p. 551. The Saint Acheul implement was found in river drift.

One surface of implement No. 1 is quite

unworked. The other is nearly all ground—in fact, most of it is hollow ground ($H-H$), apparently for the purpose of giving a firmer grip to the thumb. The cutting edge has been



FIG. 2.

produced by grinding, and this grinding has left a bevelled surface stretching between the hollow-ground portion ($H-W$) and the cutting edge ($C-D$).



FIG. 3.

On the top or back (B) of the implement there is another ground patch, which affords a resting surface for the first finger of the left hand when the tool is in use. The

implement is designed for the left hand. The method of grasping and holding it is indicated by Fig. 2.

Implement No. 2 is a hand-axe (Fig. 3). It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the part

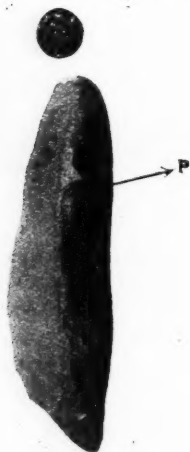


FIG. 4.

that was gripped by the hand, and 1 inch thick, except at the ends, both of which are bevelled. This tool is very similar in form and size to one found at Lower Clapton by Worthington G. Smith, and described by him on p. 231 of *Man the Primeval Savage*, and illustrated by Fig. 159 on p. 232 of the same work.

One surface of implement No. 2 is quite plain, except that it is bevelled at the upper end. The other surface presents a hollow (*H*) near its upper end. This hollow affords a firm grip for the thumb of the right hand. The lower and broader end has been ground, evidently for the purpose of producing the cutting edge (*A-B*).

The design of this tool is indicative of considerable insight and skill. To give instances, one may draw attention to—(1) The angle at which the cutting-edge is situated relative to the long axis of the tool. By being so placed,* the full length of this

* In making this statement, the writer has not overlooked the fact that the edge may have worn to this angle by usage; but he is of opinion that the edge was so placed when the tool was made.

edge is brought into play when the tool is in use. (2) The shoulder (*S*) on the left side, giving support to the little finger of the right hand. (3) The protuberance (*P*) (Fig. 4) seen near the top of the right side, which gives support to the ball of the right thumb. All these features testify to the thought and skill employed in designing and making this implement. The tool was held in the pestle position, as indicated by Fig. 5.

There can be little doubt that the pronounced tendency which has existed in the past, and to some extent still exists, of calling a ground implement a Neolith, and—though to a much less extent—an unground one a Palæolith, has led to many an error in classification. And surely there is considerable risk of error in the practice of speaking of the earlier as “the flaked-Stone Age,” and the latter as the “polished-Stone Age.” By this proceeding every stone implement is in some measure pre-judged, and instantly, though it may well be inaccurately, classified.



FIG. 5.

Classification of stone implements is by no means a simple matter. Even the decision as to whether an implement be Palæolithic or Neolithic in age cannot be arrived at solely, nor even chiefly, by its being unground

or ground, but must be determined by various kinds of evidence, such as — the stratum in which it was found, the condition and sequence of the associated strata, the species of animal or animals whose remains it may have lain in association with, the form of the implement, the kind of flaking it exhibits, the presence or absence of glacial striae, and also the patina.

After prolonged consideration of the subject under discussion, one feels warranted in summarizing as follows: Grinding of Palaeoliths was uncommon in Europe, particularly during the earlier divisions of the epoch in question and in respect of implements made of flint; but certainly the Palaeolithic men of Europe were acquainted with the process of grinding, and undoubtedly: sometimes resorted to it in making their stone implements, especially those formed of non-flint materials and intended to serve the purposes of a knife or an axe.



The Old Town of Winslow, Bucks.

BY L. H. STRIPP.

(Concluded from p. 388.)

WE find in the record of the Arch-deaconry of St. Albans several accounts of the penances prescribed and enforced; for example, that of "Robert Daunce, vicar of Winsloe, Anno 1584, 26th Elizabeth, the 11th day of Oct. set down by the Right Worshipful Mr. Doctor Bingham, Doctor of the Law, with the testimony of those witnesses underwritten:

"Right Worshipful Mr. Doctor, Whereas it was set down by your Article of Court that I should observe your monition, that was, I should provide and get a preacher, and ask my congregation forgiveness, which things I have observed and performed this 11th day of October. In further testimony of the same, I have caused these men, whose names are underwritten, to put their names

and marks the day above written, with the testimony of the Preacher.

"Thomas Prowd, preacher of the Word at Kimbel.

"Richard Gerney of Mydl. Cleyton, gent.

"By me, William Pigott, Gentleman.

"By me, Francis Downes.

"William Gylles, the elder, Churchwarden.

"William (illegible), × his mark.

"Anthony (illegible), × his mark.

"Endorsed. To my singular and approved good friend, Mr. Rockett, give this.

"The Penance done by me, Robert Daunce, the 4th day of October, 1584.

"This I, Robert Daunce, Vicar of Winsloe, in County of Buk — in face of the Church, on Sunday, being the 4th of October, Anno Dom. 1584, immediately after the second lesson at evening prayer, which thing I deferred, hoping to a had a preacher, which I could not get; y^e cause was that Doctor Sparke, a Mr. Aggerton, and Mr. Harris are put to silence because they have not [conformed?].

"As giving offence in all kinds of men is displeasing and grievous in God's sight, so in them it is most deplorable which he called to the ministry, and have cure and special charge of others, because by God's word it is required that they should not only be circumspect and faithful in purely administering the Sacraments by Christ ordained, but also in godliness of life and outward behaviour be an example to their parishioners, that God's glory, by their doctrine and life may be advanced.

"Forasmuch therefore as ministers should be light to others, and I, through my frailty and folly have of late not so warily behaved myself among you as became me, especially at that time when I should have been occupied far otherwise. I, not constrained thereunto, but frankly and freely confess my sad folly, the which, though it burst not out into any open act, yet my unseemly behaviour, the place, time, and other circumstances considered, deserveth God's high displeasure. And I fear me have ministered just cause of offence to-you-ward. In consideration of which, I do not only acknowledge my offence given to Almighty God, but also I beseech you all for His sake who forgave his death, to bear with and pardon

my said folly, and earnestly to pray God for me, that He will vouchsafe for His Christ's sake to forgive this my misdoing, and so to direct my ways hereafter, that I may eschew evil, and especially in giving of offence to the holy congregation, and also to do that good, both in doctrine and life which appertaineth to my vocation, and that we together may do this, I beseech you to say with me the Lord's Prayer.

"This Penance, I, Robert Daunce, have done the 4th of October, according to the order to me set down."

Then follows a letter which is addressed to Dr. Bingham and Mr. Rockett, and ends thus:

"My wife hath sent you here, enclosed 12d., trusting to make you better mens [amends?] one day, and desireth you to be good to her."

Here is another example:

"A. D. 1599. An order of Penance enjoined to Joane Turnam of the Parish of Wynselow.

"The saide Joane Turnam shall upon Sunday next, being the 14th day of this instant month of October, at the beginning of Morning Prayer, stand in the Church porch appareled in a white sheet all covered but her face and hands, having in her hand a white rod, and shall there stand until the beginning of the first lesson, and shall then come into the Church in the foresaid sheet, and coming in the Middle Alley of the Church before the minister and congregation, shall acknowledge her fault in committing of incontineny with one Richard Dickens, desiring God upon her knees to forgive her, and promise amendment of life hereafter, and shall desire the congregation there assembled to pray to God to forgive her, and there so to remain until the end of service and sermon.

"And of the performance hereof she is to certify [on this side] and before the Feast of All Saints now ensuing under the hands of the Minister and Churchwardens of Winslow aforesaid. Per me, Tho. Rokett, Deputy of Roper, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

"These are to certify that the above named Joane Turnam hath fully performed the Pen-

ance enjoined to her, according to the order here prescribed and set down. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names the 21st day of October, Anno 1599.

"ROBERT MAINWARING, Minister,

"THOMAS X MILLER,

"THOMAS X COXELL,

"WILLIAM X SPOONER, Churchwardens."

For some years previous to the time of the Spanish Armada, the clergy, as well as other persons of position, were called upon to provide armour and men to protect the country against foreign invasion.

In the documents relating to the parishes in the Archdeaconry of St. Albans are the following entries referring to Winslow, with its members:

[xxvj] Octobris 1590.

"The rate and proporcon of furniture for service appoynted to eu'y the seu'all ministers within the Archdeaconrye of St. Albans.

"Mr. ffavo'r, Vicar of Winsloe, one musket furnished; that is to saye—a musket with flask, towchbox and trunion and reste, an arming sworde, dagger and girdle, and flaske leather, and a man to weare them.

"Mr. Owen, Vicar of Granboroughe, one Blackbill furnished; that is to say—A Jacke, or plate Coate, w'th sleeves and a skull and scottish Cappe, an arming sworde, dagger and girdle, and a man to weare them."

Winslow Church has not much to show in sculptured effigy or monumental brass, many of these memorials having been sacrificed to the hand of the modern church "restorer."

Browne Willis mentions the following as being in Winslow Church at the time in which he wrote (1720): "At the entrance out of the church unto the chancel is a black marble—at top these Arms—Trettee on a Canton, Leopard's head erased, and underneath this, 'The body of Mr. Robert Lowndes, who was aged 64 years, and died the 26th of January, 1683, is interred under this stone. His Father and others of his ancestors having formerly been buried in or near this place.'"

He also states that "there was in the pavement in the middle of the Church an Ancient Stone, and thereon was inscribed in modern letters—'William Willows, deaprted this life Ao. Dni. 14 —'" He adds:

"N.B.—This stone had an ornate on it, which being lost, the Vicar—Mr. Croft—put this imperfect inscription from memory, that it belonged to William Willows."

In the floor of the chancel was, until 1884, a massive flag stone, set at top with a small marble in a Lozenge, with this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Edward Baswell, Gent., who departed this life August y^e 30th, 1689."

(There is a local tradition that this person was king of the gipsies.)

There is an inscription upon a white marble slab now lying in the north aisle in memory of several members of the family of the Rev. John Croft, who was Vicar here from 1684 to 1716.

During the time of the Civil War—in 1643, and subsequent years—Winslow did not altogether escape the miseries incident to such a condition of things.

In a scarce Black Letter Tract "Printed for Robert Wood, London, 1643," we get a glimpse of the place at that time, "being a true and particular account of the plundering and pillaging of Winslow and Swanbare, and diverse other towns in the Counties of Buckingham and Hartford."

The name of Lownes, or Lowndnes, appears very early in the Winslow Church Register, for in the first page of Marriages there is an entry relating "Rob Lownds, contraxit matrimonium Jane Croke."

On several occasions a member of the Lowndes family has been elected to represent Buckinghamshire in Parliament.

Fyge.—Among the persons whose names are recorded in the "Visitation of Bucks 1575 and 1634" (Harleian manuscript British Museum) is that of Fyge, or Ffyge.

Mayne.—This family has been long connected with the parish, for we find that in the reign of Edward III. a John Mayn held lands here.

Gyles.—The first mention of this old Winslow family appears in the Parish Register of Grandborough in 1581. The name of W. Gyles appears on the Sanctus Bell at Winslow in 1611: and in 1666, William Giles issued "His Halfpeny."

Deverell or Deverall.—A Matthew Deverell was one of the High Constables of Cotslow Hundred in 1598.

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Browne Willis relates: "The most remarkable story I have been informed of from this parish (East Claydon), is that of an olde man Deverall, a Quaker, who, falling into a ditch, about forty years ago, refused to be helped out again by the neighbours, whom he presumptuously told he should rise again the 3rd day, and with great vehemence opposed their assisting him, insomuch that he continued until they forcibly drew him out." Browne Willis adds: "this from Mr. Green." Francis Green was vicar at this time (1680).

Godwyn, or Goodwyn.—This name appears during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gybbes, or Gibbs.—Perhaps no name appears so frequently in the Parish Records and Winslow Manor Rolls during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as this. They are spoken of as sturdy yeomen and thriving tradesmen. There is an entry in the year 1765 wherein the names occur of John Gibbs, malster; Stephen Gibbs, glover, also another (same date) relating to the family of bell-ringers: "It is a remarkable circumstance, that six brothers named Gibbs were constant ringers on the New Year's Day from the 1749 up to the period when Mr. John Gibbs and five other brothers succeeded them, and who continued to ring in like manner on New Year's Day. The two generations completed 70 years in this annual performance."

The late Robert Gibbs, Esq., F.S.A., of Aylesbury, the well-known journalist, local historian and antiquary, was proud to claim that his progenitors were men of Winslow.

A humble little Baptist Chapel, known as "Keach's Meeting-House," is probably the oldest existing Nonconformist place of worship in the county. Sheahan, in his *History of Bucks*, 1862, gives the date of its erection as 1625. It appears to have been a chapel used during the Commonwealth, and is situated in a secluded spot at the bottom of a narrow alley leading out of the Market Square, that was formerly known as "George Alley" or "Pillar's Ditch."

In the year 1800 the Independents began to hold services in Winslow, having the use of the Baptist Chapel on alternate Sundays, but in 1816 they built a small one for them-

selves. The present Congregational Church was erected in 1884, and a prominent feature is the tower, said to be a reduced copy of a celebrated one in York Minster. In 1864 a Tabernacle (Baptist) was opened in the Buckingham Road, an effort having been made by some of the townspeople to establish a general Baptist Cause.

The first school at Winslow of which we can find any mention was held in a building (still standing) situate in "Pillory Ditch," now known as Cowley's Walk.

In Beachampton Churchyard, in the south aisle, is an altar-tomb, bearing the following inscription to the memory of one who might be regarded as the founder of the Boys' School at Winslow: "In Memory of Joseph Rogers, of Winslow, Currier, who died January 9th, 1722, in the 48th year of his age.

"He hath raised himself a monument more durable than this marble, by giving £600 to be laid out in land, the rents and profits of which he hath ordered to be applied yearly for ever, towards educating and instructing in learning the children of *Poor People* in the parish of Winslow."

Browne Willis mentions the following charities as being distributed in his time, 1730:

"Mr. Williams, 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Griffin, 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Forde and Mr. Bishop £2 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Wiliimet (?) 10s. od. per annum.

"Joseph Rogers, Currier of this town, left £600 for the purpose of educating poor boys.

"Joane Forde, whose maiden name was Lowndes, gave a chalice and some small land to be distributed in Doles to the poor.

"Mr. Thomas Lowndes, about the year 1620, gave a Communion Carpet.

"There was formerly an old Hearse Cloth, which was in being till within these 20 years, in a circle about the middle of which this was written: 'Pray for the Soul of John and Joane Gadbury.'

"Here was an old Pulpit Cloth wrought about with abundance of Arms in escutcheons and lozenge-wise, which the Fyges

formerly are said to have begged of the Fortescues."

Thomas Bishop's Charity was an allotment of 1 acre, 1 rod, 35 poles, of land situate in "New Mill Field" in the parish of Winslow.

William Pucker's Charity.—The sum of £100, 3 per cent. annuities, vested in the names of William Selby Lowndes, Esq., Lancelot Wyatt, Esq., and Joseph Turner, Esq., Surgeon, all of Winslow (all are now deceased).

Edmund Cox's Charity.—The sum of £276 5s. 1d., new 3 per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the said official trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for said charity.

The Church Houses and Church Land.—In the "Old Mill Field" subject to a lease for the term of 200 years from September 29, A.D. 1700, at the yearly rent of £2 (this land was sold some years since).

Among the tradesmen's tokens issued at Winslow (owing to the scarcity of copper money during the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles II.) were the following:

"William Giles, W.G.M. = of Winslow, 1666.

"John Forrest, I.F.M., of Winslow = His Half-Peny, 1666.

"Matthew Bishop x M.B.D. = in Winslow.

"Thomas Godwin, of Winslow = His Half-Peny.

"Thomas Smallbones = of Winslow, T.S.A."

This last-named person was churchwarden of Winslow in 1670, and his name is placed on the third bell, cast in that year.

The Pillory.—There was an exhibition of a man in the Pillory at Winslow, in the year 1734, when Mr. Francis Woodcock, the gaoler at Aylesbury, includes in his disbursements of that year: "For conveying John Short to stand in ye pillory, 10s. od."

George Lipscomb, M.D., in his *History of Bucks*, 1847, states that: "The Parish of Winslow on the north is bounded by Addington and Great Horwood, and Little Horwood parishes on the South by Granborough, and the west by East Claydon and Addington. The south side of the parish is

bounded, or partly so, by a brook which runs from the north-east and being joined by smaller streams bends its course between Winslow and Granborough, running west: it becomes the boundary of Claydons, and ultimately unites with the river Ouse.

"The town stands on an eminence—part of a ridge of hills sufficiently high to render the buildings conspicuous at a great distance towards the S.-E. and S.-W.

"The direct turnpike road from London to Buckingham passes through Winslow which is situate between the 50th and 51st milestone.

"The market-place is a clean, neat, but irregularly shaped square in the middle of the town."

There is no other parish of this name in England, but there is a small hamlet called Kingston-Winslow in the parish of Ashbury, Berks.

NOTE.—Permission to use the local records was kindly given by Mr. Clear of Winslow.



The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 429.)

II.—POPES IN PURGATORY.

(A) *Adrian V.*, 1276.

Scias quod ego fui Successor Petri.

Purg., xix. 99.

THE transition is pleasant from the *Inferno* to the *Purgatorio*, albeit the tortures vary little but in duration. The allusion in the text is generally supposed to be to Pope Adrian V., who reigned but little more than a month, and the question of course is, was Dante justified in relegating him to the Fifth Cornice of the *Purgatorio*, wherein were punished the avaricious? Mr. Tozer says "there is nothing in history to confirm the imputation of

avarice which is here brought against him. The declaration which he here makes is in Latin, because that was the official language of the Papacy."

Scartazzini contents himself, apart from lineal commentaries, with quoting a damaging passage from the *Falso Boccaccio*:

"Costui tutto il tempo di sua vita non avea inteso ad altro che a raunare pecunia e avere, per giugnere a quel punto d'essere papa, posto che poco il godesse. E veggendosi papa e nella maggior signoria che si possa avere, si riconobbe e parvegli essere entrato nel maggior lacciato del mondo, e così de' essere avere a governare e avere cura dell' anime di tutta la Cristianità, e riconosciutosi sè medesimo ispregiò l' avarizia e tutti gli altri vizi."

Platina informs us that this Pontiff "was Innocent the Fourth's nephew, by whom he was created Cardinal Deacon of St. Adrian, and sent a legate into England with plenary power to compose the differences between that King [Edward I.] and his barons. . . . This Pope died in the fortieth day of his Pontificate at Viterbo before his consecration, and was buried in a convent of Friars Minors. He had an intention not only more and more to secure the Church's patrimony from tyrants, but also to reduce Gregory's decree for the choice of a Pope into a better method, not totally to abolish it. But death obstructed his endeavours, and withstood the greatness of his mind."

Scartazzini's brief summary of Adrian's life is as follows:

"È questi Ottobone Fieschi dei conti di Lavagna, Genovese, nepote di papa Innocenzo IV. Fu nel 1264 legato di Clemente IV. in Inghilterra. Eletto papa il 12 luglio 1276 si chiamò Adriano V., ma non tenne la sede che 38 giorni, essendo morto a Viterbo il 18 agosto 1276."

Whether Adrian's trip to England was as interesting and as lively to him as was his successor's—Pius II. (Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, in 1435)—I have no means of ascertaining, but in the matter of his conduct in his pre-Papal years the evidence is, in my opinion, too scanty to have justified Dante in even assigning to him a nook in the cleansing fires of his *Purgatorio*. It is all very well (or rather very ill) to talk glibly about "the

avarice of Adrian" (*Quarterly Review*), when, as Mr. Tozer justly observes, "there is nothing in history to confirm the imputation of avarice." Note the humility ascribed to him in calling Dante "brother" at l. 133. It only remains to add that, as Dr. Moore remarks (*Text. Crit.*, p. 641), "it is very curious to note that [in manuscript "34," a beautifully written manuscript on vellum in the Barberini Library, apparently of about 1400] *Purg.*, xix. 106-111 is erased, the passage having evidently been thought objectionable as applied to a Pope (Adrian V.)."

This was another foolish and bigoted mutilation both of the *D.C.*, and of a beautiful manuscript. It was also a futile act of literary vandalism, for the erasure could not affect the thousands of other transcripts housed in the libraries of Europe. Happily we live in less Iconoclastic times nowadays.

(B) *Martin IV.*, 1281-1285.

Ebbe la Santa Chiesa in le sue braccia :
Dal Torso fu, e purga per digiuno
L'anguille di Bolsena e la vernaccia.

Purg., xxiv. 22-4.

Gluttony was the sin for which this Pope finds himself in the Sixth Cornice of Dante's *Purgatorio*. The Poet seems to have been nearer truth and justice in this case than in the latter, if the Latin Commentator in the *Codex Cassinensis* be correct in the matter of the inscription on Martin's tomb at Perugia, although the *fertur* brings it within the region of doubt:

"Faciebat coqui anguillas lacus Bolsenæ in vernaccia . . . unde super ejus sepulcro fertur quod sunt isti duo versus: Gaudent anguillæ, quia mortuus hic jacet ille, Qui quasi morte reas excoibat eas."

And Landino:

"Fu molto vizioso nel vizio della gola, e fra l'altre ghiottornie nel mangiare ch'elli usava, faceva torre l'anguille del lago di Bolsena, e quelle faceva annegare e morire nel vino della vernaccia, poi fatte arrosto le mangiava; ed era tanto sollecito a quel boccone, che continuo ne voleva, e faceale curare e annegare nella sua camera. E circa lo fatto del ventre non ebbe nè uso nè misura alcuna, e quando elli era bene incerato dicea:

'O Sanctus Deus, quanta mala patimur pro ecclesia sancta Dei!'"

If this incident be true it is *celeris paribus* perilously akin to that narrated (on good authority) of an aged and erring daughter of Erin, who exclaimed dolorously when being haled to gaol for noisy inebriety: "Arrah, holy Saint Patrick, see what Oim sufferin' for ye!" Human nature, clerical or lay, varies little in its vices and virtues through the rolling centuries. Neither Lombardi nor Bianchi advances anything in extenuation of the Pontiff's alleged weakness for eels stewed alive in wine to heighten the flavour. Mr. Tozer adds that he was "reputed to have died in consequence of a surfeit of them," which ill agrees with Scartazzini's statement:

"Che lasciò di se fama di pontifice magnanimo (*cf. Vill.*, vii. 58, 106), anzi di sant' uomo (*cf. Murat. Script.*, iii. 1), benchè fosse essenzialmente schiavo di Carlo re di Napoli," nor with Platina's that "he went to Perugia, where, not long after, he died of a hectic fever . . . and was buried in the cathedral, at whose tomb many sick, blind, deaf, and lame people that are brought thither recover from God their former health by the merits of this most holy Pope."

Dante may have seen the inscription on the tomb at Perugia, and had collateral evidence of the fact embedded in it, which would justify him in locating even a Pope, who was cruel enough to drown eels in wine and gluttonous enough to die of a surfeit of the dainty, amongst the hungry and emaciated prisoners of the Sixth Cornice. Martin is placed by the, in this instance, discriminating Poet, though the fact neither mitigates his punishment nor extenuates his offence, in the goodly company, amongst other celebrities, of, according to him, another clerical glutton.

(c) *Bonifazio*.

Che pasturò col ròcco molte gente.

This Boniface was a nephew of Innocent IV., and Archbishop of Ravenna from 1274 to 1295. Scartazzini says that he "fu piuttosto agitatore politico che pastore d'anime, eccessivamente amante del lusso, mentre invece la taccia di goloso fu procurata alla sua memoria soltanto da Dante" (*cf. Com. Lips.*, ii. 468; Ricci, *Ultimo rifugio*, 120).

Excessive luxury and gluttony, or inordinate love of dainties, solid and liquid, are nearly akin, or are easy stepping-stones one to the other; but was it not perhaps the political agitator that biased Dante in his judgment? As in the case of Adrian V., he seems to have here, for some purpose or other, manufactured his own history, which is not altogether to his credit. Pope Martin, it may be added, was a native of Tours, and held the Pontificate from February 22, 1281, to March 29, 1285.

III.—POPES IN HEAVEN.

Of the Popes alluded to, or otherwise dealt with by Dante in the *D.C.*, five, as we have seen, he places in hell, and two in purgatory. The first we meet with in his *Paradiso* is John XXI. (xii. 134, 5):

Pietro Hispano
Lo qual giù luce in dodici libelli.

Scartazzini supplies the few but sufficient details which we possess concerning him:

"Pietro di Giuliano da Lisbona, nato verso il 1226, fu primo medico, poi teologo, cardinale ed arcivescovo di Braga, eletto papa nel 1276 (Giovanni XXI.), morto 20 maggio 1277 a Viterbo sotto le rovine di una casa. Dettò tra altre opere le celebri *Summae logicales* alle quali si allude nel verso seguente (135)."

And Mr. Gardner says of him that "Dante has indulged in a private poetical canonization of John XXI., Peter of Lisbon."

That Platina would not have gone so far is apparent from the following extracts:

"Though he was reckoned a very learned man, yet by his ignorance in business, and the unevenness of his conversation, he did the Popedom more injury than honour or kindness. For he did many things that argued him to be guilty of folly and levity, and does not deserve commendations unless it be for one thing, and that was that he assisted young scholars, especially the poorer sort, with money and preferments. . . . The man was a fool to promise himself a long life, and to tell everybody he should live a great while, because everybody knew his life and conversation; he was so immodest and so sottish. But behold, as he was betraying his folly to all that were about him, a certain new apartment that he had built in the Palace at

Viterbo fell down all of a sudden, and he was found among the wood and the stones seven days after the fall of it; but he received the Sacraments of the Church, and then died in the eighth month of his Pontificate, and was buried at Viterbo."

These are strong words which, had Dante known their import, would hardly have justified him in indulging even in a "private poetical canonization" of the subject. Perhaps the tragic manner of his death atoned, in the poet's eyes, for his levity and folly—and worse. Or, better still, the Pontiff's reign was too brief to allow of political differences between the two men.

In xxvii. 40-45 the poet places several successors of St. Peter inferentially in heaven thus:

Non fu la sposa di Cristo allevata
Del sangue mio, di Lin, di quel di Cleto
Per essere ad acquisto d'oro usata;
Ma per acquisto d'esto viver lieto
E Sisto e Pio e Calisto ed Urbano
Sparser lo sangue dopo molto fleto.

This eloquent outburst contrasts the simplicity of those Pontiffs with the avarice of (l. 58) Clement V. and John XXII. Dante selects those in more immediate succession to Peter who were martyrs. Linus, according to tradition, succeeded the Apostle immediately; Cletus, whose memory floats in a hazy atmosphere, supposed by some to be identical with Anacletus, the immediate successor of Linus, by others the predecessor of Anacletus and successor of Clement; Sixtus, Bishop of Rome from 117 to 126, according to tradition, and martyr; Pius, Bishop of Rome, from 141 to 156; Calistus, Bishop of the same city in the days of Heliogabalus and Alexander Severus; and Urban, successor of the latter from 222 to 230. As to John XXII., to whom the "Ma tu" of xviii. 130 is supposed to refer, the marvel is that he escaped being honoured with an uncomfortable location in either the Purgatory or Hell of the Poet. His Pontificate extended from 1316 to 1334, and Scartazzini says of him: "*Tu*: apostrofa papa Giovanni XXII., il Caorsino [of xxvii. 58], schiavo di Mammona (cf. *Vill.*, xi. 20), il cui pontificato fu una serie sì pùo dire non interrotta di scomunicazioni e ricomunicazioni. Altri intendono dei chierici, o dei papi in generale. Ma è

chiaro che Dante parla di un personaggio determinato. Altri intendono di Bonifazio VIII., o di Clemente V.; ma ambedue erano morti da un pezzo quando Dante dettava questi versi, e l'epoca fittizia della visione non ha qui che vedere."

Platina further remarks that he had Hugh, Bishop of Catucco degraded and delivered over to the secular arm, which had him flayed alive and torn to pieces by wild horses "for conspiring against the Pope"; that he canonized Thomas of Hereford and Thomas Aquinas, died in his ninetieth year, and "left behind him in the treasury such a mass of gold as never any Pope did before him." John's love of gold seems borne out by Mr. Tozer's note on ll. 134-5:

"*Colui*: St. John the Baptist. . . By the Baptist is here meant his figure on the golden florins; the object of the Pope's desire was lucre. As it was on the Florentine coins that the figure of the Baptist was stamped, and John XXII. was Pope at Avignon, the remark here does not at first sight seem applicable to him; but Villani tells us (ix. 171) that this Pope coined gold florins in imitation of those of Florence."

And Scartazzini observes on ll. 131 and 136: "Al papa avaro, il quale non si cura che del fiorino d'oro, Dante pone in bocca nomi che manifestono la poca stima in che ha gli apostoli di Cristo, ricordandogli che *ancor son vivi* e che *il Pescatore è Pietro* ed *il Polo è Paolo*. Ironia resa più fina da questa varietà di nomi."

Cary says in this regard:

"The coin of Florence was stamped with the impression of John the Baptist; and, for this, the avaricious Pope is made to declare that he felt more devotion than either for Peter or Paul. Lombardi, I know not why, would apply this to Clement V. rather than to Boniface VIII."

Lombardi's reasons are, it seems to me, stated clearly enough, for, in addition to the charge of avarice against Clement, he adduces the date of his elevation to the Papacy, 1305, evidently being of opinion that the passage was written during his Pontificate. It is a question of dates, after all, and I am not so sure that Lombardi is wrong. Mr. Tozer's suggestion that, "as Dante here speaks (l. 130) from the point of view of the time

at which he was writing, this *must* refer to John XXII., who was continually making and revoking excommunications," implies that this passage was written *after* 1316, but this is as much pure surmise as was Scartazzini's assertion respecting *Inf.*, xix. 82-4. Nor is Mr. Tozer's note on xxvii. 58-9 more convincing for the same reason, albeit quite as emphatic:

"The dates here given show that these remarks of St. Peter must be regarded as prophetic from the point of view of A.D. 1300. The mention of John XXII. as Pope here and in *Par.*, xviii. 130 *proves* that this part of the poem was written after 1316, the date of his election."

The italics are mine. I admit, however, that there is a qualifying difference between the prophecy of *Inf.*, xix. 82-4, and that implied in *Par.*, xxvii. 58-9, the one referring to the possible duration of a Pontificate, the other implying the impossible foreknowledge of an election to it. My objection is to dogmatic utterances which employ later dates for passages than I am inclined to attribute to them. Besides, it is only inferentially probable that John XXII. is referred to and not Boniface or Clement. To me the strongest plea for John consists in the allusions to the excommunications and golden coins. But even this can never be decided authoritatively.

A closing word as to Dante's silence towards, or, as Mr. Gardner puts it, "negative treatment of," two Pontiffs, concerning whom he might be expected to have pronounced an opinion, either of approbation or disapproval—Gregory VII. and Benedict XI. This omission of all notice of them is not as unintelligible to me as to Mr. Gardner, who phrases his plaint thus:

"Concerning both these two Popes, the victor of Canossa and the successor of the victim of Anagni, Dante maintains an absolute and peculiar silence. It is not that he simply does not mention them; it is impossible to avoid concluding that he has deliberately excluded all mention of them from his works. In prose and in poetry alike, whether he is writing the *terzine* of the *Divina Commedia*, or the Latin of the *De Monarchia* and political letters, when the figure of either of these two men crosses his

mental stage, he turns away from him without a word."

I take it that the poet "deliberately excluded all mention of them" simply because they did not come within the scope of his purpose. Why should *they* be dragged in to the exclusion of other Pontiffs, not less worthy, if they fitted ill with it? It is mere querulousness to complain of his omission of them as of others. Besides, they, or at least the first of them, needed no reference of Dante to insure immortality. But Mr. Gardner himself supplies the most plausible reason, with which, strangely enough, he does not seem to be content:

"Unable to praise the assailant of the Empire, or to blame the renovator of the Papacy, the poet took refuge in silence."

The absence of all allusion to Benedict XI. is, perhaps, less clear, for, as Mr. Gardner says again:

"Dante would have been likely to regard him as a renegade rather than a deliverer; not as a second Moses, but another Celestine. For, on April 13th, 1304, in opposition to the majority of the Cardinals and the manifest desire of the Roman people, the Pope finally abandoned the Eternal City; and for nearly seventy years no Vicar of Christ was to set foot in Rome. He had, in fact, prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon, which for Dante was the supreme scandal of the age."

Whether Dante "could hardly fail to tacitly acknowledge the greatness and sanctity" of this Pope is a matter open to question; that he "could not consistently allow him any" (honoured) "place in his divine Temple of Fame" is in entire accordance with the poet's attitude towards Church and State; but that he abstained from assigning him a place at least in his *Purgatorio* may be accounted for on the supposition that he did not care to add to an already well-crowded canvas. I regard this as an act of supreme leniency on his part, as his fingers must have itched to have dealt with him as with Adrian and Martin, if not as with Boniface or Clement.

Che la mia commedia cantar non cura, possibly explains all such omissions, including that of the Pope of his boyhood (Gregory X., 1271-1276).

The fact is, as I believe, Dante made puppets of such historical personages as suited his poetical designs. Hence he had no need of those whom he had consciously omitted; no scruple would have deterred him from conferring additional notoriety upon them had the need existed. And those whom he did limn upon his mighty canvas he painted with no doubtful colouring, although in some instances the mixing of his pigments was not wrought with that careful adherence to discrimination and truthfulness which literature, equally with painting, demands of a skilful and impartial artist.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TOWER OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.

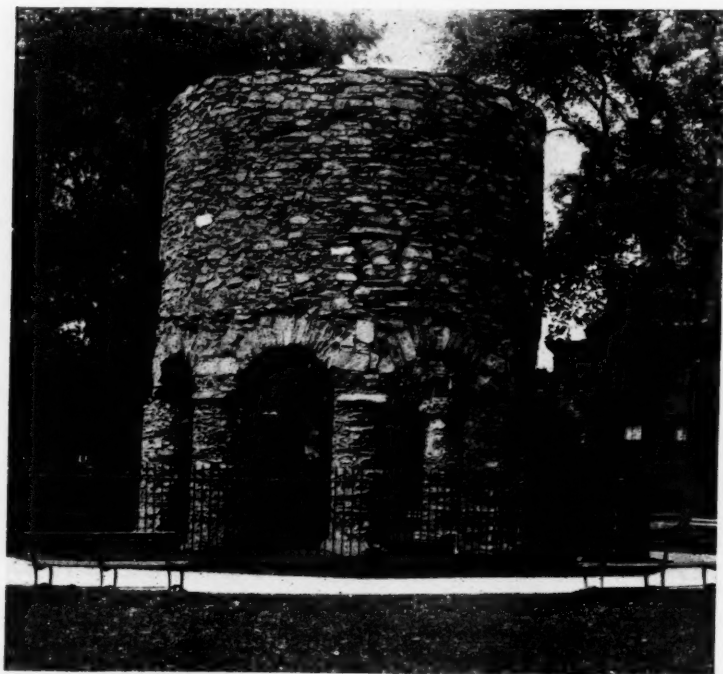


ALTHOUGH it has long since been established by the evidence of the Sagas that the Vikings had discovered the continent of America early in the eleventh century, the tangible proofs of the settlement of the Northmen in the country, still remaining and visible, are not so generally known. There must, perhaps, always be some doubt as to whether certain barrows which have been discovered and ascribed to them really belonged to that race, or even whether the rock-tracings of Dighton in Massachusetts have any connection with those of Bohuslän and the cliffs of the Skagerrak; but the "Round Tower" of Newport bears irrefutable testimony to the labours of the Northmen.

The building as it now stands, after enduring the vicissitudes of eight centuries, is clearly shown on the accompanying illustration from a recently-taken photograph. It is a circular tower built of rough stones, some 23 feet in diameter, the lower part of which is an open arcade of semicircular arches resting on eight cylindrical columns, with rude, square abaci. The upper part of the tower, from above the crown of the arches, may not belong to the original

structure, but seems to have been rebuilt or added at some subsequent period. The modern history of the building, such as it is, appears to be this: It is first identified as belonging to Benedict Arnold (1615-1678), the Governor of Rhode Island, who refers to it in his will as "my stone-built windmill," and the superstructure we have referred to was, no doubt, an addition made to adapt it to the purposes of a mill. Early in the last century Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, who examined

definite information; and although in Thorfinn Karlsefni's Saga, which gives an account of the Fourth Voyage, early in the eleventh century, we find that a curious attempt was made to found a settlement in the new land, and Thorfinn's wife Gudrid there presented him with a son, but after staying in the place for three years, during which they experienced great difficulties with the Indians, the expedition returned to Greenland. But though, apparently, the Northmen were unsuccessful



it, as well as the "Dighton Writing Rock," published a memoir of it, in which he states his distinct belief that it was a Scandinavian building of a date not later than the twelfth century; while A. von Minutoli, in his *Dom zu Drontheim*, publishes a plan and section of it among his specimens of the early round churches of Northern Europe.

Beyond recounting the incidents in the discovery of Vinland, a country which answers to the shores of Massachusetts and the adjoining States, the Sagas give us very little

in establishing any colony, the land was not wholly forgotten; and whether or not individual settlers were more fortunate, it is clear that the Greenland missionaries visited the place. Among these was a Bishop Erik in 1121, and to him Kügler ascribes the building of this tower, which he considers, without much warranty, to have been a baptistery.

Such is all the documentary evidence we have on the subject, and it only remains to examine such testimony as the fabric itself

affords; and this is confined to its peculiar plan and arrangement, and the materials of which it is built. One of the most striking points is the fact of its being circular, as this form of church was common throughout Scandinavia in the earlier period of Christianity in Northern Europe. There are a great number of similar buildings still standing, both in Sweden and Denmark, and the original church of Thronthjem seems to have been like them; and although they are of small dimensions, they generally consist of a central nave with a surrounding aisle, all as at Newport, and are sometimes arranged in two stories, as at Thorsager in Jutland. The origin and prevalence of this form in these barely settled countries is generally considered to be due to its defensible qualities, while the fact of it being always constructed in stone, although in a timber-producing country, gives additional weight to this theory; and having regard to all these circumstances, we may safely assume that we have in these ruins the remains of a contemporary Scandinavian round church erected by the Vikings in New England.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



At the Sign of the Owl.



At the annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, which was held at Castle Cary this summer, the members were informed that Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Room, British Museum, had offered to the Society for publication his Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, from 1576 to 1912. The opinion of the meeting was taken as to whether the List should be printed in parts in the annual volume of *Proceedings* (all the space in which had been promised for 1913), or whether it should be issued as a separate publication, provided sufficient subscriptions could be obtained to cover the cost. It is estimated

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that the List will fill some 200 octavo pages when printed, and the hope was expressed that certain illustrations suggested by Mr. Chubb should be used to make the work more complete and valuable. Those present at the meeting were of opinion that the List should be published separately, and over thirty members promised to subscribe for the work, provided the price did not exceed ten shillings, bound in cloth, post free. About 120 subscribers will be required to allow of the production of the List. It is hoped that an adequate response will be forthcoming to enable the Council to proceed with this important work, and members specially interested are asked also to contribute towards the Illustration Fund, to insure the reproduction of a sufficient number of the more interesting maps. Subscribers' names may be sent to Mr. H. St. George Gray, at Taunton Castle.

An exhibition of Japanese colour-prints, lent by Mr. R. Leicester Harmsworth, M.P., is on view in Rooms 71-73 of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, from November 6 until March 21 next. The collection contains a considerable number of examples of the earlier artists, and is particularly rich in the work of Harunobu, Shunshō, and other eighteenth-century masters; the selection having been made specially to demonstrate the rise, development, and possibilities of the Japanese method of colour-printing from wood-blocks. An illustrated guide to the exhibition has been prepared.

The curious reader, not a professed theologian or scholar, may acquire a good deal of interesting information from Canon Charles's *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha*, issued by the Oxford Press. For instance, Mr. Simpson, in his introduction to *Tobit*, points out that the references to the dog afford evidence of the comparatively early origin of the book. In the Talmudic period it was prescribed that no one should keep a dog unless it was led by a chain. (*Tobit's* dog was one of the five privileged beasts admitted by Mahomed into Paradise.) Or he may learn much about the purpose and

popularity of *Susanna*, about snake-worship apropos of *Bel and the Dragon*, and so on.

By the unanimous vote of the Council of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, the president for the next year will be Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of Hull. The Yorkshire Naturalists' Union is one of the most successful associations of its kind in Great Britain, and has published many important monographs on the flora and fauna of the county, and also issues *The Naturalist*, which is one of the oldest scientific monthly magazines in the country. The Union has a membership of nearly four thousand, and about forty important natural history societies are affiliated with it. Until recently, Mr. Sheppard was the honorary secretary, and took a leading part in the editing and publishing of its important monographs, and there is no doubt that it is largely due to his efforts that the Union owes its present influential position. Mr. Sheppard is well known from the excellent work he has done in connection with the three municipal museums at Hull. He is the author of numerous books and monographs, among which may be specially mentioned his *Geological Rambles in East Yorkshire*, *The evolution of Kingston-upon-Hull*, *Yorkshire Past and Present*, and *The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast*. He is also the author of the remarkable series of Hull Museum Publications, close upon a hundred of which have been published during the past fourteen years, and has edited Mortimer's *Forty Years' Researches*. In the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union Mr. Sheppard follows such well-known naturalists as Mr. F. G. Baker, F.R.S., Dr. Sorby, Lord Walsingham, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, Sir Michael Foster, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, and others, though he is probably by far the youngest president the Union has ever had.

The report of the Delegate of Privileges for 1912-13, or, more plainly, the report of the Keeper of the Archives, which was presented in Oxford Convocation on October 21, called attention to the Delegate's published lecture on the history of the archives, to which is appended a catalogue made by the first Keeper, Bryan Twyne, as long ago as 1631,

of the muniments as they were arranged in the old Congregation House before their removal to their present place, the Schools Tower. It shows that, after 280 years, the classification of the archives has remained undisturbed, and that the losses have been very small in the interval.

Among other forthcoming books I notice a work on *Bygone Liverpool*, to be illustrated with plates reproduced from paintings, drawings, and rare prints, and to be published by Messrs. Henry Young and Sons, Liverpool. Professor Ramsay Muir will contribute an introduction. An important addition to the "Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological" series issued by the Cambridge University Press will be a work entitled *Kindred and Clan in the Middle Ages and After: A Study in the Sociology of the Teutonic Races*, by Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, late Pfeiffer Student at Girton College. The book aims at discovering how long the solidarity of the kindred survived as a social factor of importance in the various Teutonic countries. The Cambridge Press also promises a book on *The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century*, by Mr. Gilbert Waterhouse.

Mr. B. T. Batsford will publish early in December Mr. Louis Ambler's book upon the *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*, which has been some years in preparation. The volume will be profusely illustrated by collotype plates, photographs, and drawings. Mr. Ambler is a Yorkshireman, and has devoted considerable study to the domestic architecture in his county. Mr. Batsford intends publishing in the book a list of subscribers whose names are received up to the end of November.

Comparatively little has been written about the old halls and manor-houses in this part of the country, and although many are mentioned in guides, periodicals, and in topographical works dealing with certain districts, there are numerous interesting and beautiful old houses which have entirely escaped the attention of writers on the subject, largely due, no doubt, to their inaccessibility; this is particularly the case

with regard to the West Riding, which is far the richest in good and characteristic specimens of such buildings, of a style peculiarly their own, and with features not found elsewhere. Mr. Ambler proposes to describe and illustrate all types of houses throughout Yorkshire in a systematic manner, and his book should have many attractions for readers of all classes.

Messrs. J. W. Braithwaite and Sons, Kirkby Stephen, hope to publish immediately *A History of the Manor of Crosby Garrett*, in Westmorland, with details of local customs and legends, by Mr. J. W. Nicholson, who is a native of this beautiful old village, and has spent the leisure of the last quarter of a century in compiling this book. The book will be illustrated by photographs of persons and views of places. Dr. Fotheringham, of Oxford, will supply a Foreword.

At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on November 10, Count Plunkett presiding, Mr. E. R. M'Clintock Dix read a paper on "Printing in the City of Kilkenny in the Seventeenth Century." At the outset he referred to some information which had been furnished to him by the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., with reference to a printing-press belonging to the Society of Jesus at Kilkenny at that period. It was complained that when asked for the use of the press for the service of the Nuncio they refused it. This they denied, saying that the press was taken from them by the Supreme Council. The facts of the matter were afterwards made clear to the Nuncio. Mr. Dix was of opinion that two presses were used by the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, or one at Waterford and the other at Kilkenny. Among the early examples of Kilkenny printing was a political drama in verse, which was one of the earliest pieces of dramatic writing in Ireland. The Marquis of Ormonde afterwards had his own printer and presses at Kilkenny. Some of those old publications were interesting, not only as specimens of printing, but as representative of the opinions of the various sections of the party which was in power in Kilkenny at that time, and their contents were probably unknown to historians.

The Chairman, in conveying the thanks

of the meeting to Mr. Dix for his paper, spoke of some specimens of early printing at Kilkenny which were in his possession, and said they were remarkably good examples of the art.

I hear of yet another genealogical magazine to appear shortly, to be called *The Genealogical Monthly*. It is "intended to facilitate communication between those interested in genealogical research, and to abstract and publish information from the original manuscript records." Full particulars can be obtained from "The Genealogical Monthly," 34, Forest Drive, Manor Park, London, E. I should have thought that with the various good magazines at present catering for the needs of genealogists and students interested in family history there was hardly room for another periodical of the kind. But the numbers of those who are interested in genealogy and kindred matters are certainly growing steadily.

One of the most important rooms in the extension to the British Museum buildings, now structurally complete, is the "large room," or North Library, which forms the connecting-link between the old and new buildings on the ground floor. The fittings of this room are of grey-brown oak, to contrast favourably with the plain ivory tone of the walls and ceiling. The upper balcony of this room, which gives on to the main staircase, has a gilded and enamelled coat of arms flanked by the royal initial. As a result of the work done, the size of this library has been increased by about one-third. The columns which formerly occupied the centre of the floors have been rearranged and the lighting improved. The room has been designed for the convenience of the library as well as for the accommodation of a special reading public as hitherto. There are two tiers of galleries with bookcases, and below the lower of these there is a wide service corridor, which will be lined with books for the exclusive use of the staff. Direct communication is also afforded from the reading-room and its appurtenances in the old building to a special service book lift in the staircase block of the new wing, which gives access to the storage space in

the basement or sub-ground floor of the extension. Above the North Library there is a pair of galleries which will be used by the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, forming an extension of the present rooms of that department, which are adjacent in the old building. The new space will contain Hittite collections available to the public, as well as staff rooms.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



The Society of Genealogists of London.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
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TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

December, 1913.

The Fellows, Members, and Corresponding Associates elected since July 9, are as follows:

| | FELLOWS. |
|--------------|--|
| August 13 | - Heneage Mackenzie Griffin. |
| | MEMBERS. |
| August 13 | - Thomas Arthur John Pile. |
| August 13 | - F. S. Mumford. |
| August 13 | - Heneage Mackenzie Griffin. |
| August 13 | - Frank Firman Fuller. |
| August 13 | - Francis Douglas Farquhar. |
| September 10 | - George James Dew. |
| October 8 | - Mrs. Wine-Field Elizabeth Hadfield. |
| October 8 | - Alexander Latimer. |
| October 8 | - Charles Henry Glascodine. |
| | CORRESPONDING ASSOCIATES. |
| August 13 | - Ramoth Brook. |
| September 10 | - Joseph Hatten Carpenter. |
| September 10 | - Charles Richard Bradshaw. |
| September 10 | - Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Browne, K.C.B., D.S.O. |
| September 10 | - Mrs. Paul Dana. |
| October 8 | - Charles Steuart Betton. |
| October 8 | - William John Stephens. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The hour of the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee during the last quarter has been changed from 2 to 4 p.m., but the meetings of Fellows still take place at 3.30 on the second Wednesday in each month. Fellows are asked to remember this, as notices are not sent out to each Fellow before the meetings. At the August meeting of Fellows, an important resolution was passed. In future, unless in exceptional cases, Members will not be elected Fellows until they have been Members for a year, or have shown themselves valuable Members. With the last Report, Members received the first part of the *Calendar of Chancery Proceedings—temp. Elizabeth*. This important work is to be issued in several parts, of which the last will be an index. The second part is now in preparation. We should like to remind Members who have not yet been able to inspect the Society's collections that the rooms are now open every week-day, including Saturdays, from 9 to 7, and that a visit would almost certainly be worth while. Most Members have some books, such as printed parish registers, which would be valuable additions to our collection, but which are never looked at in private libraries after they have once been examined. Although the rooms of the Society are already well filled, space shall be found for all such books sent in, and they will be where they are most appreciated. The Membership roll is now 255.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Printed Volumes*.—Of the forty-three new volumes which the Society has received during the last quarter, probably the most important are the Poll-books. The Society has now acquired by purchase the following Poll-books:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lewes 1734 | Leicester 1775 |
| Northampton ... 1826 | Northumberland 1826 |
| City of York 1835. | |

Other recent additions include the three volumes of the *Complete Feerage* (Mr. Bernau), *Parish Registers of Carburton and Perlethorpe, Notts* (Mr. R. H. Stephenson), and the *Second Manchester Directory, 1773* (Miss Gwatkin).

2. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Manuscript Volumes*.—Three manuscript volumes have been presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Bramwell—two volumes of Parish Registers of Hurworth-on-Tees (Durham), and one volume of the Parish Registers of Eryholme (Yorks). The dates covered in the former Registers are 1559-1799, and in the latter, Christenings 1575-1783, Marriages 1568-1754, Burials 1568-1789. Mr. A. Weight Matthews has presented to the Society "Extracts of Wills and Admons in the P.C.C. relating to the Matthews families." This volume contains abstracts of 526 wills.

3. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Documents*.—Mr. F. Arthur Wadsworth has presented to the Society about 600 deeds of various periods, relating chiefly to Newark (Notts). This Committee invites any Members who are interested in that district to undertake the work of "enveloping" a few of these interesting documents. Offers of help in "enveloping" these, or the Kent deeds, would be gratefully

received, and the work would not be found at all arduous.

4. CONSOLIDATED INDEX COMMITTEE.—The slips sent in this quarter for sorting into the Great Index are still mainly concerned with monumental inscriptions, and in this connection it is satisfactory to announce the completion of the transcripts of the St. Pancras inscriptions. The latter number several thousands, and include verbatim copies of the inscriptions on the tombs, not only in the old church and churchyard, but in every church, chapel, and burial-ground in the borough. The work of indexing the marriage licences at the Bishop of London's Registry continues to make progress, and some interesting slips indexing various old magazines have also been received. We would particularly urge the attention of contributors to the latter class of work, as the indexing of old magazines and newspapers is within the power of many who are unable from various causes to do work away from their own homes. The same remark applies to the urgent need of indexes to Phillimore's *Marriage Registers*, many volumes of which must be in the possession of our Members. There is, of course, a great deal of work connected with the indexing of a single volume only of this series, but for the information of those who do not care to undertake the indexing of whole volumes, it may be stated that the Society welcomes *partial* indexes, so long as such indexes are complete in themselves—i.e., for the whole period concerned. In this way it would be possible to take the period, say, from 1791, or 1801, down to 1837 only of such registers, as these dates are, perhaps, more in requisition for genealogical inquiries than the earlier or earliest period. Still, there would be no objection to taking any period of an adequate number of years, provided, as aforesaid, such period were dealt with in its entirety. Some of these registers have already been thus indexed partially, mostly those of Co. Middlesex, but further information regarding this branch of work may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Parish Register Committee.

5. COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY.—This Committee invites all Members to send in slips of arms of any family with the tricking or description of its arms, and the authority from which they are taken. It would be able to do very much more valuable work if more Members would join it. Any who are interested in heraldry are invited to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary intimating that they are willing to join the Committee. At the present time some Members are indexing the manuscript volumes of Eedes' "Armoury," and the Committee hopes to supplement in the same way on slips, the works of Papworth and Burke.

6. COMMITTEE FOR CATALOGUING PEDIGREES.—The Society has still on its shelves a certain number of volumes such as *Peerage and Pedigree* and several family histories which could be lent to any Member for the purpose of cataloguing the pedigrees. If any Member would care to analyze the pedigrees in a volume of his own or of the Society, full particulars and a supply of forms will be sent to him on application.

7. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS COMMITTEE.—During the last quarter Mrs. Aman and Colonel Pook

have been elected to this Committee. Meetings are held regularly on the first Wednesday in each month and are well attended. Mr. R. Burnet Morris has during the last quarter transcribed on slips the Monumental Inscriptions of ten parishes in Devon either completely or partially, besides some Middlesex parishes, including Hampton, while Mr. A. Weight Matthews has copied those in sixteen Bedfordshire parishes.

8. COMMITTEE ON PARISH REGISTERS AND MARRIAGE LICENCES.—A meeting of this Committee was held at the Society's rooms on November 6, and was well attended. Since the last report was issued a large number of slips have been received, among which may be mentioned the indexes to the marriages of the six parishes in vol. ii. of Phillimore's *Kent Registers*. There were 6,000 marriages, i.e., 12,000 slips. The marriages at St. Edward, Cambridge, and Twickenham, (Middlesex), as well as the unprinted Registers of Scamer, (Yorks) have now been completed. Among other parishes, the registers of St. John, Hackney, are now being slip-indexed for the Society. The Hon. Secretary would like to point out that any members who have not time to undertake an entire volume may do a small part only, e.g., from 1800 to 1837. Members willing to do this are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of this Committee. A great deal of progress has been made with the Marriage Licences of the Bishop of London's Registry, and the years 1748, 1750, 1756, and 1757 have now been completely indexed, as well as those which were reported last quarter, while 1758-1764 (inclusive) are finished with the exception of the reversing. At the present time (November 1), 1765 is in progress.

9. COMMITTEE ON FLY-LEAF INSCRIPTIONS IN FAMILY BIBLES, ETC.—Mr. A. Weight Matthews has presented to the Society several very interesting original fly-leaves relating to the families of Hart, Wheeler, Billington, and Cook. Mr. Henry Bodington sent in a copy of a fly-leaf in his possession relating to the Morse family.

10. COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF MIGRATION AND CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—During this quarter Miss Woods and Messrs. Bernau, Holworthy, and Snell have been elected to serve on this Committee. A meeting was held on November 10, and a list of the "sources of information" was drawn up. There is an unlimited amount of valuable and interesting work to be done, and the Committee will be glad to hear from members who are willing to help.

11. COMMITTEE ON LOCAL RECORDS.—Mr. F. Arthur Wadsworth, the Hon. Local Secretary for Nottingham, has sent in the following report:

"The Nottinghamshire County Council are considering the question of the preservation of the County Records which are now in the Muniment Room at the Shire Hall, Nottingham. The most interesting documents from a genealogical point of view are the old Sessions Books, containing the minutes and records of Quarter Sessions since the beginning of the reign of James I., and other old Sessions Rolls. The County Records Committee recommend that the County Council print and publish from time to time calendars, notes, and extracts from the records of the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. H. Hampton Copnall is preparing the first publication for the press—viz.,

Notes and Extracts from the Sessions Books of the Seventeenth Century, which, it is hoped, will be published early next year. The Hon. Local Secretary for Nottingham is continuing the arrangement and copying of the Nottinghamshire marriage licences in the Archdeaconry Office at Nottingham, and has now completed them from their commencement in 1594 down to the year 1696."

12. COMMITTEE ON FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS.—A very interesting account of the Caldwell Family Association of America has been sent in, and the Hon. Secretary of this Committee has added this to the list of Family Associations with which he is now in communication.

In the Annual Report for 1913 there will be another alphabetical list of the families, places, and matters in which our members are personally interested. Members, Associates, and Corresponding Associates may have as many as five such interests entered, while Fellows may have ten. Notification of these "interests" should be sent at once to the Hon. Secretary. If members wish those which appeared last year to remain, it is hoped that they will inform the Hon. Secretary of this, so that they may not be omitted.

The Librarian Secretary will be pleased to send copies of the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports, and full particulars of the Society to any address on receipt of a postcard.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXVI. of the Surrey Archæological Society's *Collections* is a slimmer issue than usual. The most important of the contents is the continuation of Mr. Mill Stephenson's "List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey." Mr. Stephenson's name is a guarantee of care and accuracy. Full descriptions of extant examples and indications of those which have disappeared are accompanied by many illustrations. Mr. P. M. Johnston gives an account of some recent discoveries at the wonderful old church of Stoke d'Abernon, with illustrations. These are chiefly architectural, and relate to a very early period of the fabric's history. Mr. T. Craib prints some documents, including an undated inventory, relating to Lingfield College; and Miss Hilda Fosbery supplies interesting "Notes from a Carshalton Vestry-Book," which is now in private ownership, covering the period 1691 to 1746. The usual business details of the Society's year, with a number of short notes and some reviews complete the volume. With it is issued a valuable and lavishly illustrated *Schedule of Antiquities in the County of Surrey*, prepared by Mr. P. M. Johnston, with the assistance of Mr. R. Nevill, Mr. H. E. Malden, and others. It forms a pretty complete

analysis of the state of knowledge up to date with regard to the extant antiquities of the county.

The new part (vol. x., No. 4) of the always welcome *Journal* of the Friends Historical Society contains a lengthy conclusion of the "Record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1656-1765," which contains many curious details of Quaker life and work. Among a large number of brief articles we note an account of "Thomas Bennet, Schoolmaster, of Pickwick, Wilts," who was a Wiltshire educationist of some note in the eighteenth century, and "a ministering Friend of some experience in religious work," with a facsimile of his beautiful handwriting; "A Stuart among the Quakers"—the strange story of Jane Stuart, a natural daughter of James II., who after the flight of her father worked in the fields about Wisbech and identified herself with the Friends; and "Friends in Current Literature."

The Parish Register Society of Dublin have issued in a well-printed volume of 300 pages, bound in stiff covers, *The Register of St. Nicholas Without, Dublin, 1694-1739*, with a preface by Mr. James Mills, I.S.O. This is vol. x. of the Society's publications. St. Nicholas Without the walls of Dublin city is an ancient parish, Mr. Mills tells us, "which does not appear ever to have had a separate parish church." A portion of St. Patrick's Cathedral was used by the parishioners. Mr. Mills describes the topography and history of the old parish, and supplies some useful notes on the Register here printed. The parish clerk's spelling is as eccentric as usual. "Izzarell" is a bad shot for Israel, and such vagaries in Biblical names as Noagh, Saragh, Eyzack, and Peetor, show considerable ingenuity in going wrong. The volume is thoroughly indexed. The Dublin Parish Register Society, which does such admirable work, deserves wider support at the hands of antiquaries and genealogists and all interested in family history than it has yet received.

Two other Irish publications have reached us. The *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xliii., part iii., contains the eleventh instalment of Mr. T. J. Westropp's exhaustive survey, with many illustrations, of "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) in the Corofin District, Co. Clare"; "The Dominican Church of Athenry," fully illustrated, by Professor R. A. S. Macalister; "Notes on Sir John MacCoughlan, Knight of Cloghan, Chief of Delvin-MacCoughlan, who died in 1590," illustrated by Lord Walter FitzGerald; and a further instalment of Mr. H. S. Crawford's "Descriptive List of Early Cross-Slabs and Pillars." With the part is given an excellent portrait of Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., who was President of the Society 1909-1912. In the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society we notice, *inter alia*, "Tribal, Danish, and Anglo-Irish Surnames, and Position of Tribelands, in the Counties of Munster," with a map; "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Spots around Cloyne," illustrated; "The Pipe Roll of Cloyne"; "The Roche Chalice, Kinsale"; and "The Antiquarian Value of a Knowledge of the Irish Language," by Precentor Courtenay Moore.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The first meeting of the session of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on November 5, when Mr. A. H. Thompson gave a paper on "The Pestilences of the Fourteenth Century in the Diocese of York."



The thirteenth yearly meeting of subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME was held at Burlington House on November 4, Sir Rennell Rodd presiding. According to the Annual Report there were more than eighty students and associates on the books of the School in the session just closed, an increase of twenty on last year's figures; and numerous articles were in preparation by students for publication in the School's *Papers* and elsewhere. Attention was particularly called to the fact that as soon as the new building was complete, the advantages of a hostel would be available for students, and it was hoped that the studios, with which special progress was being made, would be finished as early as October, 1914, in order to receive the Scholars of the Faculties of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture. Meanwhile, so long as the premises in the Palazzo Odescalchi were used for the general purposes of the School, the Faculty of Archæology, History, and Letters would continue to admit all the students. A new feature of the session had been the advent of several South African architectural students. Besides Mr. G. Gordon Leith, two others, Mr. Moerdyk and Mr. J. M. Solomon, had been in Rome during the winter. Mr. Baker's generosity in founding a studentship for South African architects had no doubt been the stimulus, and he himself visited Rome and the School during February. It was hoped to arouse a similar degree of interest in the other parts of the Empire. The visit of Mrs. Strong, assistant director, to Canada this autumn should be productive of good in this direction; and the director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, would join next year in the visit of the British Association to Australia. Only three open meetings were held at the School during the year, because the library was even more crowded than before, and the number of regular readers was greater. The second volume of the *Catalogue of Sculptures in the Municipal Collections of Rome*, which will deal with the Palazzo dei Conservatori, made some progress during the session. The preparation of illustrations had been continued, and the text should be ready for press early next year. The bronzes and terra-cottas had been described by Miss Douglas and Mr. Atkinson respectively, but it was not yet decided whether these small objects should be included in this volume of the *Catalogue*. They might instead be issued as a separate publication. The *Papers of the School*, vol. vi., appeared in July, and had already been distributed to subscribers. The Faculty proposed in future to aim at an annual issue of the *Papers*, so as to bring the series into uniformity with the journals of other societies. Each volume would necessarily be of slighter bulk than those which had hitherto appeared at longer intervals.

After the adoption of the Report, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir A. Geikie, Mr. A. Hamilton Smith, of the British Museum, read a

paper on "The Endymion Sarcophagus of Felix Hall." It made its appearance last summer like a comet out of the unknown, and then, like a comet, disappeared in space. Found in a family vault at Ostia, fourteen miles from Rome, in 1825, it was remarkable for its almost perfect state of preservation. Made about the middle or end of the second century of our era, the figures on it set forth the story of Endymion, and were undercut to the utmost possible extent. Bought by Lord Western in 1826, it was taken to Felix Hall, near Tiptree, Essex, and then seemed to have been lost sight of, stories being circulated that it had gone into the possession of the Earl of Warwick and had been destroyed by a fire. All the time, however, it remained at Felix Hall, and last summer was offered for sale at Christie's. An unsuccessful bid was made for it on behalf of the British Museum, but it went elsewhere for 1,600 guineas, and rumour, which he believed to be well-informed, declared that it had gone to Chicago.



On October 23 the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY celebrated, with the fitting ceremony of a dinner at York, the attainment of its jubilee year. The Society commenced in 1863 as a small local antiquarian society in the Huddersfield district, meeting in the houses of its members. It soon extended its operations, and in 1870 became the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. At a very early stage of its existence the Society did useful spadework on the site of the Roman settlement of Slack, at Outlane, near Stainland, and excavatory work at Slack was renewed in the past summer. The Society has also done work among the mediæval antiquities, for the excavation and laying bare of the plan of Fountains Abbey, though paid for by the late Marquis of Ripon, the owner of the beautiful ruins, was carried out under the Society's supervision. At Easby Abbey and at Jervaulx valuable work in a similar field has been effected, while the exploration of Mount Grace, and the lesser monastic house of Kirkstall, also owes much to some of its leading members. But probably the most important work of the Society is to be found in the valuable articles, so splendidly illustrated, of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. Some twenty years ago a "Records Series" of publications was begun, and this now extends to forty-nine volumes. The Society possesses a valuable library. It was founded some years ago by gifts and a bequest from a Miss Mary Elizabeth Turner, of Hopton, Mirfield, of a large number of archæological books collected by her father in the middle of the last century. Sir Thomas Brooke gave a great impetus to the progress of the library by the gift of a complete set of the *Calendars of State Papers*, and at his death he left to the institution nearly all his collection of Yorkshire books and manuscripts. The few exceptions were documents of national importance, which Sir Thomas chose to deposit at the British Museum. Space forbids any attempt to review these valuable possessions, but it must be sufficient to say that they include a volume of Dodsworth's notes, many of Hunter's, a collection of Thoresby's manuscripts—selections from which were recently published in Leeds by the Thoresby Society—so that the library is now one of great importance, and an element of

stability in the Society, quite apart from the fact that the Society has a good balance in the bank and a home of its own in Leeds. An effort is being made in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the Society to raise a fund for the endowment of the library, and this fund now amounts to £800.

The first meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on October 21, when Mr. Frank Simpson read a paper on "Leche House" (Watergate Street), with special reference to its plaster decorations, and a brief account of the Leche family. Many interesting exhibitions were made, and remarks thereon interchanged.

A general meeting of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on October 27, when Mr. C. H. Ashdown lectured upon "The Recluse, or Anchorhold, of St. Michael's Church," with references to anchorages in general. Mr. Ashdown, we may here note, has been giving a series of seven lectures upon "The Architecture and History of St. Albans Abbey Church in the Cathedral." The first was delivered on October 28, and dealt with the Saxon, Norman, and Transition-Norman Periods. The next four, treating of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular Periods, 1189 to *circa* 1550, and of the Monumental Brasses, were given on November 4, 11, 18, and 25. The last two, on St. Michael's Church and St. Stephen's Church, will be given in the respective churches on December 2 and 9.

Mr. J. A. Cossins presided at the annual meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on October 22. The Annual Report of the Committee stated that the membership had increased from 186 to 207 during the year, and the financial statement showed a surplus on the year's working of £9 17s. 10d. The Report was adopted, and the officers were elected. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, Mr. Cossins read a paper on the Society's excursions to Claverley, Maxstoke, and Shrewsbury and Uriconium, and Mr. Chatwin spoke on the excursion to Kyre Wyard.

A well-attended meeting of the YORKSHIRE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was held at Bradford on November 1, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., presiding. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Hamer, and Mr. A. Knight referred to the recent discovery of silver coins, etc., at Sheffield. A description was also given of the dies used for counter-marking the old tokens issued by the Bradford Workhouse. Mr. Hamer gave an account of "William Booth, the Perry Barr Forger." Mr. Digby Firth exhibited two sets of scales and letter-weights of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the first edition of Simon's work on coins. Mr. T. Pickersgill showed a set of pennies of Henry III. from twenty different English mints, part of a hoard of several thousand found in Brussels. A series of new coins was exhibited by Mr. Croft, and Mr. H. E. Wroot displayed his collection of medals, including a fine coronation medal of Charles I.

On the proposition of Mr. W. Sykes, the hearty congratulations of the Society were tendered to Mr. Sheppard on his election as President of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. Mr. and M. S. Wroot provided tea for the members.

By permission of the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, the sixth ordinary meeting of the session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY was held on October 30 in the Free Public Museums, William Brown Street, where short addresses, explanatory of the gallery devoted to objects illustrating the history of Liverpool, were given by Messrs. A. H. Arkle, P. Entwistle, R. Gladstone, jun., Dr. Philip Nelson, and Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, and the gallery itself inspected. An opportunity was also given of inspecting the loan collection of the Society, which has recently been catalogued by Mr. R. Gladstone, jun., and Dr. R. T. Bailey. At the seventh meeting, on November 13, a short paper was read by Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., on "A Bench-End in Hawarden Church," to which the attention of the Historic Society was drawn by Mr. W. Bell Jones. Among other ornaments, it bears in bold carving, executed about 1520, the arms of Randle Poole, Rector of Hawarden, who was also, by inheritance, squire of Poole in Wirral, and who probably caused the three beautiful heraldic panels at Eastham to be set up in that church. The lecturer also referred to a contemporary panel, formerly in a house at Tarporley. Mr. Henry Peet, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Architectural History of the First Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, and the Building of the Present Church."

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 29 in the Castle, the Rev. C. E. Adamson presiding.—Mr. McMann, of Glasgow, presented to the Society two water-worn pebbles which had been for some purpose pointed at one end. It was stated by Mr. Parker Brewis that the British Museum authorities had examined the pebbles, and acknowledged them as the earliest works of man from Scotland. The Society's museum was the first in England to have any examples of these pebbles.—Mr. Joseph Oswald read a few notes on recent excavations at Newminster Abbey, Morpeth, in which he is assisting Mr. George Renwick, the owner. Since the last reference to the excavations, he said, four more graves had been uncovered, and, in addition to the discoveries outside the church, a considerable portion of tiled pavement had been discovered inside. The position of the pavement was in the neighbourhood of the north aisle, and he suggested that subsequent to the Dissolution some portion of the desecrated church had been adapted for domestic purposes, and a portion of this pavement utilized as a hearth. If *in situ*, he commented, it fixed the floor-level of the church, which has been in doubt. Another discovery was of lead tracery work, which he suggested was part of the ornamentation of a screen. Owing to the approach of winter the excavations have been closed in, but the work will be resumed next year, and meanwhile Mr. Renwick has reconstructed with the old stones

portions of the cloister arcade and the arcade to the south of the chapter-house. The chapter-house doorway has also been partially reconstructed.

The fifth annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich Castle Museum on October 13, Mr. J. Reid Moir, president, in the chair. A satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented, the membership standing at 189. Mr. Reid Moir delivered his presidential address on "The Fractured Flints in the Eocene 'Bull-head' Bed at Coe's Pit, Bramford, near Ipswich," pointing out the differences between these flints, which had been fractured by natural forces, and those from beneath the crag of Norfolk and Suffolk, considered to be the work of man.

Mrs. S. Cozens-Hardy sent for exhibition, on behalf of Dr. J. F. Skrimshire, of Holt, a Saxon urn 5½ inches in height, found at Bale; a chipped axe of Neolithic form 8½ inches in length, 1½ inches at the narrow end, and 2½ inches at the cutting edge, with a thick brown patina, found between Cambridge and Great Shelford; and a cylindrical hammer-head of quartzite, perforated and polished, 3½ inches by 2 inches, ploughed up at Briston.

Mr. W. G. Clarke described and exhibited implements of the well-known sub-crag type found by Mr. H. H. Halls and himself in the basement bed of the Weybourne crag at Cromer, Runton and Sheringham.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., Principal of the Royal College, Colombo, sent for exhibition a series of pygmy implements from Ceylon, some of which have been presented to the Castle Museum. They are of fine workmanship in quartz, and of typical forms, and have been found in immense numbers, notwithstanding that previously only rare and clumsy neoliths and masses of chips had been found on the island. Pygmies were first discovered on the surface, but Mr. Hartley subsequently dug into the top of a hill, and found the implements 6 to 8 inches deep mixed with charred wood, but no bone, horn, or pottery. The main types are lunate, graters, pricklers, and minute implements.

Mr. B. Lowerison sent a report on the excavation of a mound at Heacham, about 2 feet high and 23 feet in diameter. Over seventy oyster and some mussel shells were found, much burnt clay, fragments of red brick, pot-boilers, pieces of rude pottery, broken bones, and pieces of charcoal. The pottery was Romano-British, and the bones those of horse, sheep, pig, and dog. He also sent a series of potsherds from Don John's Farm, Earl's Colne, Essex, consisting of fourteenth-century jugs, pipkins, and cooking-pots.

Mr. F. Leney exhibited recent gifts to the Castle Museum, including a polished axe of grey flint from Thurton, a bronze axe from Horsford, and polished stone weapons, boomerangs, and shields, from Australia, given by Dr. W. J. Fanning.

Mr. H. J. Thouless exhibited a long scraper with steep edge-chipping, of Aurignacian age, found in Norwich; a series of implements of Magdalenian form, found in the neighbourhood; and crude implements of chert from Devonshire.

Mr. J. Cox sent an implement recently found at a depth of 18 feet in a gravel pit at Gresham, Norfolk.

the gravel probably having been formed by the retreating waters of the North Sea glacier.

Mr. J. S. Warburton sent a fine series of white-patinated implements from Methwold, many of which were considered by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., to be of Aurignacian types.

Mr. Stafford Cox exhibited a fine polished straight-sided axe of Scandinavian type, found near Lowestoft.

Mr. G. E. Ashley exhibited a large series of chipped and polished implements with varying patinas, found near Mundford, including a number of "Cissbury type" specimens, a Palæolithic ovate from Cranwich, a bronze dagger, and some very fine arrowheads.

At the meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 20, Mr. J. E. Pritchard presiding, Mr. F. Were reported on the excavation at Druid Stoke, around the megalithic stones lying there. A cobble way was found in proximity to the stones, and it led straight towards Hollybush Lane, the route to Sea Mills. Dr. Lloyd Morgan had seen the stones during the excavation, and said they were of Dolomitic conglomerate, such as might be procured from Henbury. The cobble way was of another kind of stone, also imported to the place. The so-called Druid stones, Mr. Were suggested, might date from 500 B.C., but he had no objection to their adding as many noughts as might be deemed desirable. He suggested that the large table-stone should be placed as nearly as possible in its former position, supported on three other stones. One of the Edward Kings was credited with an order to search old remains of this character for treasure, and the present position of the stones might be due to this cause.

Mr. J. McMurtrie, who followed, said the Council of the Society did not see their way to replace the capstone because they could not hope to put it in its original position. He was inclined to think the large stone was originally supported by four stones, not three.

Mr. F. St. John Bullen then read some "architectural notes" on Lincolnshire churches, and illustrated his explanations by a very large number of excellent lantern slides of interiors and exteriors.

Mr. Harvey Pridham exhibited a collection of pen-and-ink drawings of church fonts of Gloucestershire, all drawn to scale. These were as follows:—Pre-Norman: Deerhurst and Staunton. Norman: Tortworth, Berkeley, Thornbury, Westerleigh, Alveston, Tormarton, St. James and St. Philip, Bristol, Dyrham, Cam, St. Briavels, Acton Turville, Almondsbury, Hewelsfield, Littleton-on-Severn, Frampton-on-Severn, and Elberton. Norman bowl, Perpendicular base: Hill and Coates. Early English: Hempstead, Aylburton, Didmarton, and Hardwicke. Decorated: Churchdown, Tewkesbury, Staunton, Awre, and Stone; also North Nibley and Old Sodbury. Perpendicular: Thornbury, Aust, Yate, South Cerney, Marshfield, Cromhall, Charfield, Weston Birt, and Horton.

Other meetings have been those of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Lampeter in October; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY

on November 12, when the Rev. W. T. Filer read a paper on "Some Amorite Personal Names in Genesis xiv."; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to St. Albans on October 11, when the members were conducted on an historical walk through the city by Mr. C. H. Ash-down.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT: WAS THE OLD TESTAMENT WRITTEN IN HEBREW? By Édouard Naville, D.C.L., F.S.A. London: Robert Scott, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 212. Price 5s. net.

The clay tablets and papyri scrolls unearthed by Egyptian archæological explorers have produced a rich crop of ingenious and contentious theories. These theories cover most densely the ground represented by the Tel-el-Amarna and Elephantine discoveries. It was, and is, a battle royal over the rival claims of the cuneiform and Hebrew caligraphy to be the original literary clothing of the books of the Old Testament down to Solomon. Amongst the protagonists of the former are Colonel Conder (*First Bible*, 1902), Professor R. W. Rogers (*Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament*, 1912), and Professor Naville, who, in the book under review, pushes farther and more boldly into the strife than his predecessors. He had, however, sounded the war-horn previously in his *Book of the Law* (1911), to which Professor Sayce contributed the following in a preface (p. viii): "Archæological research has now made it clear that the so-called Phœnician alphabet was not introduced into Palestine until the age of David. Before that period the script in use was the Babylonian cuneiform, and along with the Babylonian script went the Babylonian language. . . . The Assyriologist finds numerous proofs in the existing text that a cuneiform text lies behind it." It is those proofs, and the question as to the date when the cuneiform tablets were superseded by alphabetic scrolls, which form the main theses of Professor Naville's book. These theses, original only in their elaboration, are maintained with clearness and in excellent English. When in doubt he admits his uncertainty honestly, as when he deals with the preservation and transmission of the cuneiform tablets; but he enunciates and defends his chief postulates firmly and fearlessly. Both the tablets and the papyri guided and sealed his reasoned decision that the Pentateuch and the other books before Solomon were written in the idiom and with the characters of the Babylonian cuneiform, a cursive form of the primitive linear and used for many tongues; that Old Hebrew or Jewish possessed no script until the ninth century, being a colloquial dialect only; that the Jewish immigrant colony at Elephantine, in

Upper Egypt, carried their Aramaic speech thither with them; that Ezra transferred the Mosaic and other Scriptures out of the cuneiform tablets into Aramaic on to papyrus or skin rolls (arranging them in book order), in corroboration of which Hezekiah's unfolding of Sennacherib's roll epistle is instanced; and that, finally, Aramaic obtained all over Palestine to the days of Christ, in confirmatory illustration of which he adduces the *iota* of Matthew v. 18, and the dying quotation by Christ of the Aramaic twenty-second Psalm.* As to the present form (in language and character) of the Old Testament, the Professor insists that it was adopted by the Rabbis to differentiate the Scriptures from mere secular literature, and that the square letters are an invention of a period coeval with the rise of Christianity.

It will thus be seen that the treatment of the answer to the question of the subtitle of the book is less archæological and philological than historical and literary. This somewhat belies the title, which is, however, rightly defended on the plea of an archæological basis. The main contention of the book will inevitably and fiercely raise the dust of controversy in the Biblical arena. It has done so already in some quarters conspicuous for more zeal than discretion. But the Professor's theory is not to be ousted from the lists, either by noise or the brandishing of wooden swords. It shatters remorselessly present-day antiquated views, but it recognizes the Pentateuchal authorship of Moses, and is absolutely remote from so-called Modern Criticism. The book is a noteworthy contribution to Biblical research, and an indispensable weapon in the armoury of Biblical apologetics.

* * *

LUTTERWORTH: JOHN WYCLIFFE'S TOWN. By A. H. Dyson. Edited by Hugh Goodacre. With 21 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 195. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a somewhat disappointing book. Its inequalities are so marked. A little research would have added considerably to the scant notice of early and mediæval history. The identification of the site of the Roman station Venonæ with High Cross is not accepted by competent archæologists. When Mr. Dyson and Mr. Goodacre—it is difficult to assign responsibility—recall such subjects as the church and the Feilding family, which for centuries was closely associated with the little town, they treat them thoroughly and well. The history of the church fabric is carefully traced, and many interesting details given. There is a plate of the wall-painting over the chancel—here called a fresco, which it is not—which was brought to light at the restoration of 1869. Under the head of church plate we are told that two "old silver gilt cups (the older one probably Elizabethan) and the patens were given to Mrs. Ware as a contribution towards the present two silver cups, paten, and flagon given by her in 1840. The silversmith who took the ancient pieces either melted them down, or sold them as antiques." Mr.

* It is curious that this and other instances were used in the *Expositor* some years ago by Dr. Marshall as proof of the Aramaic origin of the Gospels.

Dyson might have added a word of reprobation concerning this deplorable transaction. He wisely points out that none of the so-called Wiclif relics is what it has been said to be. The chain and candlesticks, long called Wiclif's, are of seventeenth-century work. His so-called table—"for which our American cousins are reported to have offered no less than £40,000!"—is simply a fine example of an Elizabethan communion table. The chapter on the Feildings is much to be commended. There is a good sketch of Wiclif's life, and many of the shorter chapters contain details of interest; but some of the later pages, with their details of local cricket-matches and Horticultural and Gooseberry Show Societies and the like, can hardly interest anyone except the inhabitants of Lutterworth. There is a curious discrepancy between the plate facing p. 42 and the text on pp. 44 and 45. In the latter the kingly figure with the sceptre in the wall-painting is spoken of twice as beardless, while the illustration shows him bearded. Which is correct? Despite its lack of adequate research and somewhat disjointed arrangement, the book is distinctly readable, and, as picturing the historic fortunes and associations of a quiet little country town, has a considerable measure of local interest. From the inhabitants of Lutterworth, so many of whom are named in one way or another in its pages, the volume should be sure of a warm welcome. The illustrations are good and to the point, though the "portrait" of Wiclif is purely fanciful.

* * *

INGATESTONE AND THE ESSEX GREAT ROAD, WITH FRYERNING. By E. E. Wilde. With four chapters on the Early History, by Mrs. A. Christy. With photogravure frontispiece, 64 illustrations, 5 maps, and a plan. London: *Humphrey Milford*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 488. Price 10s. 6d. net.

One's first feeling on opening this substantial volume is that of surprise. Few names of any note are connected with Ingatestone or Fryerning. The place itself has made no figure in history. Whence, then, comes the material for so portly a work? For answer we must refer the reader to one of the most exhaustive books on parochial or local history which it has been our lot to see. The Great East Road from London to Harwich and Yarmouth, which runs through both villages, brings the reader into touch with a wider world; but this section of the book does not begin until p. 349. The bulk of the volume is devoted to a detailed account, most readably written, of every aspect of the history of the villages Ingatestone and Fryerning, which are so curiously mixed, the former lying half on the east and half on the west of the latter. Mrs. Wilde might have explained this singular arrangement. Mrs. Christy's four chapters, which begin with *Before the Saxon*, and then skip to *The Montfichets*, *The Knights Hospitallers and Others*, and *Gingatestone Monastery*, occupy the first forty-six pages. Then Mrs. Wilde takes up the tale and tells the story of the churches and their furnishings and monuments, of the Rectors of both parishes, of the registers, charities, historic families such as that of the Petres, old houses, inns and trade tokens, dialect words, etc. Five

chapters give the history of the Great East Road, with many entertaining notes from the writings of travellers on it in bygone days; a final chapter contains an amusing account of some local worthies of the recent past. The book does not profess to be learned, but it is a monument of well-directed industry, and it has the great merit of being thoroughly readable. Sundry appendices, largely documentary, and indexes of names and subjects which are not entirely satisfactory, conclude what is on the whole a well-prepared, well-illustrated, and certainly a wholly welcome volume.

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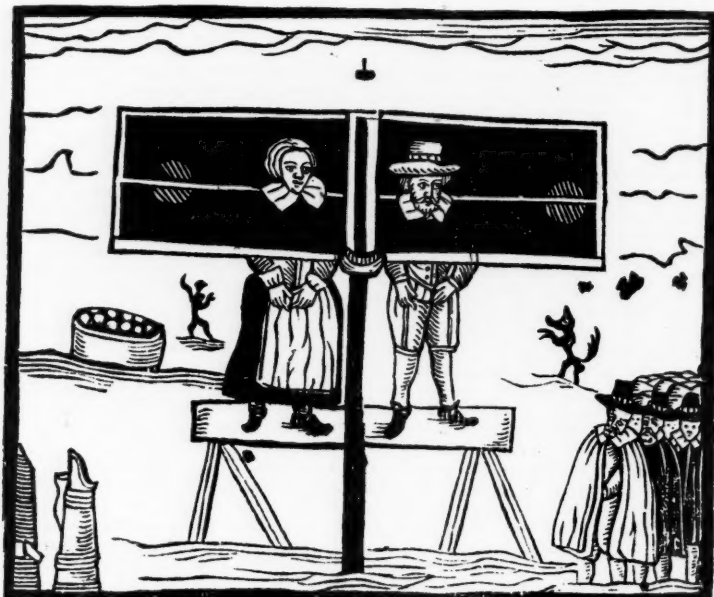
EGYPTIAN ART. By Sir Gaston Maspero, translated by Elizabeth Lee. With 107 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 223. Price 21s. net.

"The glory that was Greece" is unlikely to diminish in its attractions to men who seek the highest patterns of the sculptural arts; but Egypt, with regions still unexplored, is year by year yielding specimens of art of the very highest and most remarkable beauty, even if the school of ideas which they present be quite different from the Hellenic. Just as modern Europe in succeeding generations has produced various excellences of fine furniture, and just as in our own day it has been possible at once to admire in our own country "the Pre-Raphaelite" and "the New English" kinds of art, so the ancient past presents us with a heritage of diverse art-forms, each expressing truth. Thus, in this fine collection of studies by Sir Gaston Maspero, we are shown a photograph of a black granite head of the Pharaoh Harmhabi which in technique seems as fine as the famous *Hermes of Olympia*, and even more haunting and spiritual. In the remarkable series of "The Cow Hathor," whose emergence from an excavated vault at *Deir-el-Bahari* (near Luxor) in 1906 is here graphically described, we have a subtle and poetic association of religion with striking animal-forms which almost goes beyond anything in the Greek cults. And in the really extraordinary photographs of the schist group of "Mycerinus and his Wife," captured by America for the Boston Museum, and here delightfully described by the author—"the physiognomy of a man of the middle class straining to appear dignified," and the woman "protecting him at least as much as he is protecting her"—we have monumental art certainly as triumphant as any of the famous reliefs from the *Potters' Quarter* at Athens. In his twenty-five studies, gathered from the hospitable columns of periodicals covering thirty years, Sir Gaston Maspero's purpose has frankly been to familiarize the general public with some of the fine pieces of Egyptian sculpture and goldsmith's work. Some readers will be entertained by the amusing tales of recovering discovered treasure from pilfering workmen engaged on a railway embankment at *Bubastis*. Others will follow the author in his thesis that there were half a dozen local schools of art in the Nile Valley, each with its own traditions and its own principles. All will admire the notable collection of well-printed plates contained in this handsome volume, which disclose to us the skill and search after beauty of the wonderful folk who lived along the valley leading down to that South Mediterranean shore.—W. H. D.

ELIZABETHAN ROGUES AND VAGABONDS (Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. I.). By Frank Aydelotte, B. Litt. With 6 plates and 15 figures in the text. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+187. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Students of Elizabethan literature are familiar with the "Cony-catching" pamphlets of Robert Greene, Harman's *Caveat for Common Cursitors*, sundry tracts of Thomas Dekker and Samuel Rowlands on similar themes, and such rogue plays as Beaumont and Fletcher's *Beggar's Bush*. In the comely volume before us—the first of what promises to be a valuable series of studies—Mr. Aydelotte, who, we gather, is a Rhodes Scholar, provides for the first time a

as the author appears to hold, but he certainly makes out a strong case. In succeeding chapters he deals with the various classes of rogues, with their various shifts and devices, tricks and deceits, with the laws against and dealing with vagabonds and rascals of various kinds, and with the contemporary literature of the subject. The subject of their cant or slang Mr. Aydelotte passes by as already fully treated by Henley and Farmer. The whole book forms a careful and valuable study of an important phase of social history and conditions. It may, indeed, be regarded as a kind of cyclopædia of Tudor and Jacobean knavery and vagabondage. Every page is well referenced, and there are several documentary appendices and a good index. The illustrations are largely drawn from



TWO PRETENDED FORTUNE-TELLERS IN THE PILLORY.

(From *The . . . Cousnages of Iohn West and Alice West*, in the Bodleian.)

thorough critical study of the whole available literary and historical material. The outstanding fact is that "in the sixteenth century the numbers of rogues and vagabonds were larger in proportion to the population than they have ever been before or since"; hence came the plentiful supply of pamphlets and tracts and broadsides dealing with the lives and trickeries, the cant and adventures and experiences, of the vagabond tribes. In his opening chapter Mr. Aydelotte discusses the historical conditions and events which produced the plentiful supply of rogues. He sets forth clearly the economic changes from 1350 to 1550, which he holds explain fully the size of the vagabond class. It is open to question whether the causes or the origins of Tudor vagabondage were so exclusively economic

pamphlets, ballads, etc., of the period. One of these, which shows one frequent form of punishment, we are courteously permitted to reproduce above. Whipping was the most frequent penalty, but it was varied by the pillory, branding, imprisonment, slavery, the stocks, and death.

* * *

ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN ENGLAND, 1170-1500.

By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A. With 33 plates and 34 text illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii+280. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a successful and much-needed book; it ought to be heartily welcomed by English antiquaries.

Dr. Nelson proves himself to be a scholarly enthusiast on the subject of old painted glass, and to be thoroughly acquainted with the limited literature on the subject. The period of which he treats extends from 1170 to 1500, but the latter date is rather elastically treated, for not a few of the instances named or described are certainly of the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The series of essays on the characteristics of painted glass from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries are interesting reading, and the technicalities of the craft are described so clearly that they cannot fail to be of service to elementary students. The vast majority of extant mediæval glass is to be found in our old cathedral or parish churches; but a section on English domestic glass proves how frequent were painted windows in old baronial halls and in the better class of manor-houses, and the best of the few survivals are named.

The section on the vicissitudes of ancient glass gives sad accounts of the destruction of old church glass through Puritan malevolence, gross carelessness, and ignorant treatment during the Catholic revival of last century. But it is really surprising to find how much that is of value, though for the most part fragmentary, survives in our old parish churches. Dr. Nelson has made a good and novel attempt to draw up county lists of all that survives. It is, of course, out of the question that such descriptive catalogues should be actually perfect, and here and there some sins of both omission and commission can be detected. But at the same time, notwithstanding blemishes, all intelligent antiquaries will be thankful to the author for having made this bold attempt. A second edition, unless we are much mistaken, will soon be demanded, when a variety of errors can be corrected. The place-names call for occasional correction. Thus, "Skepreth," Cambs, should read "Shepreth"; "Gondhurst," Kent, should read "Goudhurst"; and no such place as "Barnersall," Northants, exists, though thus printed three times. When Dr. Nelson has himself visited a church, as is the case with the cathedrals and more important churches, the descriptions are sufficiently detailed and trustworthy; his account of the invaluable glass in the cathedral church of Canterbury (103-123) is by far the best which has yet been printed. But it is obviously impossible for any one man to visit the whole of England's old parish churches, and information gleaned from the printed or unprinted statements of others is liable to err.

The illustrations to this volume are remarkably well chosen and effective; they comprise thirty-three plates and thirty-four text designs or pictures. The purchaser of this book certainly gets good value for his money.

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MEDIÆVAL BYWAYS. By L. F. Salzmann, F.S.A. Illustrated by George E. Kruger. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii + 192. Price 6s. net.

The six studies or essays in this volume are by-products of Mr. Salzmann's researches at the Record Office and like depositories of ancient documents. They deal with mediæval wizards and astrologers, necromancers and alchemists, highways, and coronations, and with death by strange misadventures and

doctors of stranger methods. In "Those in Authority" graphic pictures are given, with actual incidents, of what certain aspects of life in so-called "merry England" really were in the Middle Ages; while a final chapter, under the Solomonic title of "Ivory and Apes and Peacocks," gives curious and amusing details of mediæval importations of many things, curious and commonplace, and of unfamiliar denizens of bird and beast land. Mr. Salzmann has a light and humorous touch. Although he does not encumber his pages with footnotes, the illustrations and examples he gives are nearly all taken from original documentary sources. The result is to afford the reader lively and entertaining glimpses, from various points of view, of real life in mediæval England. The type is large, the writing easy and flowing, the matter of unquestionable authenticity, while Mr. Kruger's drawings gaily illuminate and interpret the text. Such a book should do much outside the ranks of ordinary antiquarian students to interest intelligent men and women in the many-sided life of the past. We have only noted one misprint—"Haliwell" on p. 54—but we strongly object to the verb "enthuse" (p. 125).

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OLD PASTE. By A. Beresford Ryley. With 28 plates. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1913. Royal 4to., pp. x + 99. Price 42s. net.

In popular phraseology "Old Paste" is generally understood to mean only imitation diamonds; but the term is intended in this work, not only to include all manufactured gems used for decorative purposes, but all those vitreous compounds of ancient and mediæval times which have more often been regarded as a species of enamel; and it may come as something of a shock, to those who have regarded the name as one rather of reproach, to find King Alfred's Jewel, and many of the treasures of Monza, Venice, and Vienna, placed in the category of "Old Paste." The author's application of the term is, however, strictly logical, and, in properly confining enamel to the result of powder fired in position on the metal or other substance which it is to decorate, leaves all other vitreous decorations to be dealt with as paste. The scope of the subject is thus very extensive, and it is well treated in a series of historical chapters from the earliest Egyptian jewellery to the vulgar imitations of the Napoleonic era, replete with incidents and artistic allusions of the greatest value and interest, and dealing at the same time with the technical branch of the subject by giving analyses of the pastes of the different periods and the optical effects of reflection, refraction and dispersion resulting therefrom. On one point the author rightly insists, and that is the incorrectness of the idea that Paste is a sham or was ever intended to be, until recently, a mere imitation of something more valuable; and he says in his introductory chapter: "From the earliest times paste has been associated with jewellery, and has never—until perhaps in Roman and in quite modern days—intruded a discordant note into the harmony of a production that it has enriched. It has been worn by every class, princes and peasants alike, rather as a substitute for precious stones than an imitation of them. For paste at its best has a very marked intrinsic fascination of

its own." Again, in speaking of an example of eighteenth-century Spanish paste, he says: "To associate such a work of art with deception, or even with imitation, would be almost a sacrilege. It is no exaggeration to say that some of this Spanish paste, even when it is only a question of the stone itself, is more fascinating, on account of its exquisitely mellow tone, than the diamond with all its adamantine brilliance." And, though Mr. Ryley does not give the moral in so many words, the drift of his valuable work tends to show that paste stands pre-eminent for artistic beauty, while the more precious stones are distinguished more for their glitter and the evidences of the wearer's wealth with which they scintillate. Should the time come, as it probably will, when the "reconstruction" of stones becomes easy, and an overwhelming supply of Cape diamonds reduces the cash value of such stones, the days of paste may return, and chemists and jewellers may combine to produce gems much more beautiful than the raw material of nature to which we are at present confined.

The book is admirably illustrated, and the author is to be congratulated on most successfully rehabilitating a subject the brilliance of which had been somewhat dimmed by the breath of popular prejudice.—J. T. P.

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HISTORIC BATTERSEA. By Sherwood Ramsey. With 12 illustrations. Battersea, St. John's Hill: G. Rangecroft and Co., 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+116. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Ramsey's intentions are better than his performance. We are told in the preface of labour and research in "the archives of Westminster Abbey, the Record Office, the British Museum," and elsewhere, but the results in the volume are not obvious. There is a good deal of interesting topographical matter about old Battersea brought together; but the defects of the book are many and serious. The writing is terribly slipshod, and the punctuation eccentric. The poor comma continually does duty for semicolon and period. Grammatical mistakes occur too frequently, while some of the statements are absurdly inaccurate. On p. 11 the quotation marks make Fuller, writing in 1660, to refer to cultivation in 1800. Alexander Nowell, on p. 13, is oddly called "one of the deans of St. Pauls." Here are some examples of Mr. Ramsey's grammar (the italics are ours): "In 1815 the wages . . . seems to have been" (p. 14); "One-sixteenth part of all commons were claimed" (p. 24); "The original . . . Schools were pulled down, before this it had been a boy and girl's school"—apparently a school for one boy and one girl—(p. 18); "there was no railway communications" (p. 20); "Some of the most foremost men" (p. 60); "there is some grounds for the belief" (p. 72). The "hawthorne" bushes of p. 16 may perhaps be credited to the printer, but how about "omnibusses" (p. 20)? Some sentences have nominatives left hung up in the air with no verbs attached to them. There is a choice example on p. 69. On this same page Johnson is made a contemporary of Addison and Steele. Such vulgarities as "the Rev. Hughes" (pp. 45 and 66) and "the Rev. Eden" (p. 20) are unpardonable. On p. 17 we learn that the Huguenots fled to England "on the Decree of Nantes." On p. 66

Lord Macaulay is confused with his father, Zachary Macaulay. "Chatham and Pitt" visited Bolingbroke in the forties of the eighteenth century (p. 37). Thomas Astle wrote "articles on Archæologia" (p. 47). One "Chaffer" was an authority on enamels (p. 55); and on the same page we learn of the "Guelph" Exhibition of 1891. It is absurd to call John Wesley a "great disseater" (p. 42). Mr. Ramsey has no doubt spent no small amount of time and labour over this book, but he should first have learnt how to write his native tongue. The best feature of the book is an excellent series of reproductions from old drawings and prints. These are well done and are well worth having.

* * *

We welcome new volumes of inventories from the English and Welsh Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments. The English volume, a portly quarto of more than 450 pages, deals with North Buckinghamshire, completing the county. It is on the same ample lines as its two predecessors. Every monument, of whatever kind, is fully described. Plans and photographic illustrations of excellent quality are abundant. A beautiful reproduction in colour of a panel of the thirteenth-century glass in Chetwode Church is given as frontispiece. A list of monuments selected by the Commission as especially worthy of preservation fills five pages. The apparatus includes a glossary of technical and architectural terms used in the inventory, and a combined index to the two Buckinghamshire volumes, which is a splendid piece of work. This index fills eighty-six double-columned pages, and includes everything that should be included. A special and most useful feature is the number of classified headings, such as Alabaster Figures and Monuments, Armour, Building Materials, Brackets, Doorways, Oriel Windows, Pulpits, Recesses, and so on, many of these having chronological subdivisions. An able historical summary is prefixed to the volume. The book, which may be purchased—price 16s. 6d.—from the Stationery Office, or from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., or Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., is sure of a warm welcome from antiquaries; but we cannot help wondering, like a correspondent of the *Times*, whether it would not be possible to quicken the pace. At the present rate of production the inventories for the whole of England will be completed about the year 2080!—when, as the said correspondent pointed out, most of the monuments will probably have disappeared. The three volumes issued by the English Commission, which was appointed five years ago, cover two counties only—Herts and Bucks. They are worthy, and indeed noble, productions; but we do earnestly hope that means may be found, without affecting the quality of the work, to secure more rapid progress.

The new volume—a folio of nearly 200 pages—issued by the Welsh Commission deals with the county of Radnor, the counties previously inventoried having been Flint and Montgomery. The method pursued is much the same as that adopted by the English Commission. Every monument noted is fully described, and the illustrations and plans are abundant and good. The volume is well indexed. Radnor has but one first-class camp (Burfa), but

numerous castle mounds. Of the latter, Mrs. Armistage, in her book on *Early Norman Castles*, named eight; the Commissioners here describe nearly thirty. The volume, indeed, not only marshals all known facts about the monuments and antiquities of the county which were previously more or less familiar to antiquaries, but adds no inconsiderable amount of fresh information. This Welsh volume may be purchased from the Stationery Office, or as stated above, at the price of 9s.

With regard to the English volume, Lord Burghclere, the chairman of the Commission, writes to the *Times* pointing out that "every monument is being photographed, and, together with the cards of record of our investigators, may be seen by students at our office in Scotland House, and later on will be removed to the Record Office."

* * *

Two publications of value and importance to genealogists have reached us. Mr. George Sherwood, 227, Strand, publishes *Genealogical Abstracts of Parry Wills* proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury down to 1810, with the administrations for the same period, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Parry. Price 10s. 6d. The compiler, as he worked on his own pedigree, found that the results would surely be of interest to many others, especially to those bearing the name of Parry. Hence this admirable quarto volume. The abstracts, some 680 in all, of which about 240 are administrations, are very full, and incidentally throw light upon a great variety of matters, personal, domestic, and general. Details of furniture, of customs, of individual idiosyncrasies, abound. In a will of 1767 a testator of Great Ness, Salop, bequeaths to a nephew his Dulas estate—"that seat in Ewias Harold Church called the Dulas seat, being the third from the reading-desk, for life." There are sometimes poignant touches in these old wills. A Commander Parry of H.M. yacht, whose will was dated 1751, speaks bitterly of his relations. After making sundry bequests to wife and other relations, the testator goes on to remark that all the same they do not deserve anything at his hands, "for, being now grown very infirm and wanting of consolation and society, they have estranged themselves entirely from me, and even my very wife has become so clamorous that my life is a burden too heavy to bear, and my hourly prayers are to be delivered soon out of this world. Nevertheless let my will so stand, and God forgive them for all their want of natural affection." These pages abound, indeed, with human interest. Paper and print are excellent, and there are full indexes of persons, places, ships and trades of the testators. The other publication before us is an admirably printed *Calendar of Suffolk Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, A.D. 1383-1604*, in an issue of 100 copies for subscribers, compiled by C. W. S. Randall Cloke, and edited by T. W. Oswald-Hicks (London: Poole and Pemberton, 114, Cheap-side). This *Calendar* is issued in connection with the English Monumental Inscription Society. The value of such a compilation to genealogists is obvious. The wills are arranged in chronological order under parishes and places, alphabetically arranged, with an index of testators. Working genealogists will be glad to add this *Calendar* to their reference books.

We have received *Hypsipyle*, a paper read to the Northumberland and Durham Classical Association by Canon A. H. Cruickshank, M.A., published by Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50, Broad Street, Oxford (price 6d.). In this interesting paper Professor Cruickshank discusses the play *Hypsipyle*, by Euripides, as reconstructed from various literary sources, and particularly from the fragments discovered on papyri at Oxyrhynchus in 1906. He compares the legend of Hypsipyle with the version which the papyrus gives, and concludes with a discussion of the new evidence afforded by the fragments on the style of Euripides, and on the references to the play in Aristophanes. He adheres, perhaps, too closely to a literal translation of the Greek, which is but ill-suited to the delicate and intangible style of Euripides. Professor Murray has shown how much more suitable is a free rendering of the Greek, for the style of Euripides lies rather in the things that he expresses than in the way in which he expresses them. But Professor Cruickshank, even if he translates too literally, gives us an excellent idea of the value of words, as in his discussion of that delightful epithet *δυσπέρης*. The numbering of the footnotes on p. 19 has got out of order, but all the references he gives are valuable. A study such as this shows how deeply indebted even formal classics are to archaeology.

* * *

The principal item in the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, is a series of letters from the Papal Legate in Scotland, 1543, supplied, with a note, by Father Pollen, S.J., and "introduced" by Mr. R. K. Hannay. Among other articles of importance are "Mediaeval Education at Carlisle," by the Rev. Dr. James Wilson, and "The Lollard Knights," by Mr. W. T. Waugh. The *Essex Review*, October, has an illustrated account of Horham Hall, Thaxted, by its present owner and occupant, Mr. A. P. Humphry. Miss C. Fell Smith has a good paper, pleasantly illustrated, on "Valley House, Langham"; and articles on "The King's Book of Sports: Sunday Games" (illustrated), and "Romance of a Braintree Manuscript Fragment," are among the other contents. *History*, vol. ii., No. 4, is full of useful and suggestive matter. Professor Powicke writes on "The Poetic in History," and Professor Raymond Beazley on "The Expansion of Europe in the Middle Ages." "Sword and Buckler Men," by Ruth Dodds, tells the story of a Northern feud of the early sixteenth century, taken from an unprinted Star Chamber case. Other papers of much variety complete an excellent shillingworth. We have also received Nos. 95 and 97 of the useful Hull Museum Publications (price 1d. each), prepared by Mr. T. Sheppard, the curator, with a reprint of a suggestive paper, also by Mr. Sheppard, on "Methods of Collecting," which was read at the Hull Museums Conference, 1913; and *Rivista d'Italia*, October.



Correspondence.

A DICTIONARY OF WRITERS ON MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR.

BEING engaged on a *Dictionary of Writers on Music*, with the assistance of Mr. Louis A. Klemantaski (vice-president of the Music Section of the Twenty-third Congress of the Royal Belgian Archaeological Association, at the Ghent Exhibition), Mr. H. George Farmer (the well-known conductor, and author of *The Rise of Military Music*, etc.), and other collaborators, I am most anxious to make the notices of living writers on antiquarian and folklore music as complete as possible. I shall be obliged if authors will send me brief biographical particulars, and lists of their works in volume and pamphlet form and contributions to periodical literature, for insertion in the Dictionary. It will contain notices of about six thousand authors, from the earliest times to the present, and will not only include regular writers and lecturers on music, but also literary men and women, travellers, and others, who have contributed valuable reminiscences of music and musicians. It will be the first work of its kind in any language, and the leading idea will be to produce a book of reference, and give only facts, and to exclude opinions as far as possible.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

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THE PHOENICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In his interesting article in the September number on "The Phoenicians and the Purple Industry," Mr. Casson refers to the Babylonian derivative of the component colours of purple argāmān (dark red) and tēkēleth (dark blue). Also to the Babylonian origin of writing, arithmetic, weights and measures, etc., with the invention of which the Phoenicians have been credited.

The Bible has thrown an immense amount of historical light upon Assyria, which has in every case been confirmed by recent exploration. "In the burden of Tyre" (Isaiah xxiii.) we are told in the 13th verse: "This people (the Phoenicians) was not, till the Assyrian founded it (Tyre) for them that dwell in the wilderness; they (the Phoenicians) set up the towers thereof, they raised up the palaces thereof; and he (the Assyrian) brought it to ruin."

If this view is correct, it would appear that Tyre was founded and colonized by the Assyrians with a people from some desolate country, and that the Assyrian ultimately "brought it to ruin," which is historically true, and was accomplished through the sieges under Nebuchadnezzar.

If the surmise as to their Assyrian origin is correct, the Phoenicians would have brought with them the knowledge of writing, weights and arithmetic, and would have carried it with them as they traded westward. It was quite possible therefore that they were credited by the Westerns with having invented these arts.

Whilst upon the subject of the Phoenicians, the following may interest your readers:

In Elton's *Origins of English History*, it is stated that Pytheas, in the diary of his travels through the south of England, records that the natives made a drink "by mixing wheat and honey," known as "metheglin." I hold a letter from a small farmer in Dorsetshire who states in answer to my inquiry: "I only know 'metheglin' by name (having heard it mentioned ever since I was a boy). In fact, I have heard the name used on a good many occasions as a nickname for any concoction that happened to be unpleasant to the taste, but I have never heard of the manufacture of it."

In my younger days I remember an old farmer speaking of it as made from honey-combs after the honey had been drained out, and saying that if anyone got drunk upon it, he did not get sober for a week.

Pytheas is supposed to have travelled through England in the middle of the fourth century B.C. and the survival of the word to the present day is an interesting relic of Phœnician relations with our country.

E. A. RAWLENCE.

Newlands,
Salisbury.

THE EXCAVATION OF OLD SARUM.

(Ante, p. 440.)

TO THE EDITOR.

With the Surrey Archaeological Society I visited these ruins some weeks back, and noticed with great appreciation the rubble work which has been raised above the newly exposed ancient masonry with the excellent object of preserving the same. As to the antiquary of the future not being able to discriminate the old from the new when weathered down, evidently Mr. Hems entertains but a poor estimate of the ability of these gentlemen, and is horrified at their possible mistake. With regard to the reproduced Roman tiles used by Lord Grimthorpe in restoring the walls of St. Alban's Abbey, in my opinion he was perfectly justified. If the old material could not be used, there is no reason why modern old tiles should not be employed, thereby giving a consistency to the whole; and if his lordship had been met with greater consideration by the experts and others who sought to hamper him, I have every reason to believe the few things he did unadvisedly would not have appeared; anyway, his lordship deserves more than a childish pun and a quibbling skit for the large amount of excellent work he put in, which anyone who had studied the Abbey before and after the restoration must acknowledge.

FRANCIS H. KEEBLE.

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Tatsfield, Surrey.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

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